

THE ATHENÆUM.

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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Athenæum.

Extracts from a Tour through the Counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth, by a Gentleman of Literary Eminence.

THE principal object of the writer is a comparison of the rivers Severn and Wye, and the scenes on their banks, with the great rivers of the continent of Europe, and he commences with the following general description of the scenery of various continental rivers.

Great rivers give a character to the countries through which they pass, and as frequently receive it from them, in an equal degree. They are occasionally grand features or mere accompaniments. From the source, therefore, to the embouchure, an infinite variety may occur, yet not such but that one appropriate character will prevail. The rivers in Italy are a succession of cascades where narrow; and where exposed, have wide shelving banks of white pebbles never concealed, excepting in the short period of torrents; save those of Lombardy, which are deep, tame, and muddy.

Near Liege, in Westphalia, I first saw the Meuse; there a low sedgy river, yet afterwards acquiring both beauty and dignity, from the bold cliffs which rise from its shores. The Rhine, on the contrary, has on its approach to Bonn bold sweeps, with flat shores willowed to the brink; immediately on leaving it, in the delightful valley of Gutesburg, the accompaniments of bare rock or swelling promontories, universally covered with sloping vineyards, are richly picturesque. It is first seen to advantage at Andrenach, where the romantic ruins of a Moorish castle, built when that territory was held by the Spaniards, overhangs its shelving banks. With many features and circumstances resembling the Wye, in this part of its course the Rhine is greatly superior, as it is seldom less than 200 yards across, and large villages, which are supported by its navigation, are not unfrequent. The scenery is on that account more busy and artificial. At Coblenz, where it spreads at the base of the truly stupendous rock

and castle of Ehrenbreitstein, it is only a secondary feature, from the vastness of concomitant objects. The Maine, beautiful near its source, and before it becomes a commercial river, flows through a vast unpicturesque flat, full of garish objects, in the vicinity of Frankfort. I fortunately pursued the course of the Danube almost to its grand estuary, from the long bridge at Ratisbon, where I first contemplated its busy and peculiar scenery. The corn mills placed between boats, and the immense rafts of timber floating from the neighbouring forests, are very curious. At Welden-Closter this majestic river wears the appearance of a bay, but as its shores contract, the side skreens are composed of perpendicular rocks, naked and expanded, huge fragments of which had fallen to the base, and added much to the effect. The surface of these headlands break into sharp spiral points, discovered through the otherwise impervious groves of pine, oak, and hornbeam. In the small glens which branch off on the opposite shore, numerous cottages of picturesque construction have the most favourable sites and accompaniments. This magnificent vista, always changing its object, both in the side skreens and extremities, excites admiration as much for its novelty as beauty. The city of Lintz is placed at the termination of this singular valley, elegantly built, and completing, in the distance, a landscape which has no equal in Germany.

Soon afterward, the Danube assumes a new character; it has wide uncovered sand banks, and appears, like the numerous rivers by which it is supplied, rather as a torrent bed. In its course through Hungary, by dividing its waters, many islands are formed, yet the branches are considerable rivers, and when collected at Cromorne, they spread into a broad sheet of lake. We may judge of its usual size from the bridge of boats connecting the cities of Buda and Pesth, which is three hundred yards in length. At Giurgevow, the first fortress on the Turkish frontier, I sailed down a vast reach of this noble river about two miles, where it had the width and stillness of a lake.

To the Wye, the river Aluta, which intersects the forest mountains of Transylvania, bears a constant resemblance. It is, indeed, a gigantic portrait of the Wye, not only in itself, but in the surrounding scenery. Vallies of profoundest depth re-echoing the hoarse cataracts, and continuing their avenues and perpendicular sides so frequently, whilst they almost exclude the horizon, are objects too peculiarly magnificent to admit of any cessation of surprise.

We shall be disappointed if we expect to find the imagery of the antient poets realized in the rivers they describe. Upon the Caiister I observed no swans, the sands of the Hermus are not golden, nor did the Meander appear to deserve any of its poetical epithets beside those descriptive of its infinitely circuitous course. I must except Homer's rivers, the Simoeis and Scamander, which I know to be most minutely characterized.

The Tuscan bards have been equally lavish in their praises of the Arno. Contiguous to Florence it is certainly as beautiful as a river of torrents can be. I saw it soon after successive rains, when its stream was rapid and impetuous, and the water discoloured. At other seasons

seasons there are many transparent sheets in succession, fringed with weeping willows, like the Thames at Twickenham. The same idea of resemblance has been expressed by Milton in one of his Italian sonnets:

E'l bel Tamige io cangio col bel Arno."

Between Florence and Pisa lies the vale of Arno, praised for the superior amenity of the prospects. There is, however, one subject of disappointment. On its beautifully swelling banks the tall pines and poplars are universally stripped of their branches to the tops, and appear like bushes stuck upon poles. From the lofty tower of Florence I surveyed the whole expanse of this celebrated territory, the favourite subject of its poets and painters, which gave me an accurate, but not a picturesque idea of its extent and effect, and such as could not be gained on the level ground, so crowded as it is with culture and habitation.

The imperial Tiber I had no opportunity of seeing but at Rome and its immediate vicinity. Its waters are still of a bright yellow colour. The course has been changed, and the bed nearly filled up, by the accretion of the ruins of the ancient city. In the exquisite landscapes of Claude Lorain, particularly in one of the morning taken at the Ponte Mola, the Tiber seems to acquire picturesque beauties, which it will not be really found to possess.

Of the Po, at least near Mantua, it may be observed, that it is very broad, shoally, and muddy, flowing through flat meadows, with large and lofty poplars planted in rows and stripped of their lower branches. There are no attractions for the pencil.

The grand and simple beauty of the Adige makes ample amends. On approaching its romantic source, amid the stupendous mountains of the Tyrol, the rapid decline over rocky fragments presents a continued scenery of uncommonly majestic parts. At La Chiusa, beyond Verona, the Adige flows for many miles through a vast chasm formed between bare mural rocks, which complete on either side an immense avenue. Near Volarni the regularity ceases, the crags tower like castles, and the infinitely frequent dells unfold themselves in succession, which are enlivened by groupes of cattle, exquisite verdure, and picturesque villages. An object peculiar to this river, and which frequently recurs, is that of immense floats of timber collected from the forests which clothe the Styrian Alps. Many trees of large bulk are fastened together, and borne impetuously down the current. Such artificial accompaniments certainly increase the grandeur of nature. When the component parts of scenery are vast in nature, they acquire magnificence by correspondent masses introduced into them by art. These moving objects are therefore well suited, and give a character of extent and force to the Adige, beyond other rivers which are more navigable. Mr. Gilpin justly observes (*North. Tour*, v. ii. p. 193) that "the banks of rivers are so various that he scarcely knows any two river views of any celebrity, which at all resemble each other in the detail, though in the general cast and outlines of the scenery they may agree."

(To be continued,)

CHARITABLE INSTITUTION FOR FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

A SOCIETY has lately been established in this metropolis, denominated "The Friends of Foreigners in distress," whose object is to grant or procure relief of every kind as the funds and circumstances of the society will admit of, to all deserving foreigners in distress, *of every country and denomination whatever*. Should you think it consistent with your plan to make it still more known to the public at large, by inserting the following account of it in your highly respectable miscellany, you will essentially oblige the original promoters of the institution. It originated in a society of seven foreign protestant clergymen of different nations, who used to meet for the purpose of useful and friendly conversation. At one of these meetings, one of them remarked "how lamentable it was for them to be so constantly importuned for relief by distressed foreigners, who, on the ground of nationality, or from an idea, that as strangers they are entitled to assistance from foreign clergymen in their ministerial capacity, crowd upon them, when in trouble, for aid and support; "these ministers, however," added he, "let them be ever so benevolently inclined, have it but seldom in their power to bestow assistance to any considerable amount: the recitals have awakened compassion, but the means of beneficence have been wanting." The painful experience of all present feelingly attested the truth of the observation; and the same gentleman having suggested, whether it might not be possible to form a society like the one now happily established, he was desired to draw up a rough sketch, which, after being frequently revised by his brethren at subsequent meetings, and submitted to the observation of some benevolent and literary characters, was printed and circulated among their respective friends. It met with considerable approbation, and a respectable meeting of well-disposed persons took place in consequence at the London Tavern on the 3d of June last, his Excellency the Swedish Minister in the chair. There it was acknowledged on all sides, that applications of a similar nature, though, perhaps, less frequently, were often made to foreign merchants and traders in this country, and indeed to every gentleman distinguished for philanthropy; but that men in business, however well inclined, are in general prevented by the multiplicity of their engagements from attending to these tales of woe; much less can they take the trouble of scrutinizing and authenticating papers and certificates that may be offered to them by the unfortunate petitioner; so that the distressed would not be the only ones to derive advantage from such an institution, but benevolent men of all descriptions would be saved much trouble by such a society, and would be furnished with the means of guarding against imposition. A resolution was then unanimously adopted, *That a Society like the one now proposed has long been a desideratum in this metropolis, and that we do now form ourselves into a Society called*

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THE FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS. A committee was appointed to mature the plan and prepare rules and regulations, whose labours have been from time to time submitted to general meetings of the subscribers, which have increased in number and respectability. The constitution of the society was finally adopted *nemine contradicente* at a general meeting held at the London Tavern on the 2d of April 1807, William May, Esq. in the chair. The Society has already been favoured in the most gracious manner with the patronage, and received the liberal contribution, of an illustrious Prince of the Blood;* many noblemen, whose names it would be as yet premature to mention, are ready to follow his steps. The institution has for treasurer an opulent, active, and benevolent man.† It counts already among its members, besides many eminent merchants, some public characters, and most of the foreign consuls; and the example given by the first chairman ensures to it the countenance of the foreign ambassadors; indeed to Swedes and Swedish connexions the Society is much indebted. It is happy also in having procured the gratuitous services, as secretary, of an eminent solicitor,‡ whose late respectable father, a well-known physician at Norwich, had succeeded in establishing in that city a Society of the same nature, upon a scale proportionably more limited, and died before he could see his favourite wish realized of establishing a mother Society in London. The plan, indeed, is extensive, and its apparent impracticability has been objected to it; but by the regulations already adopted, and which, no doubt, experience will improve, it will be much simplified and easily carried into execution, should only a generous British public smile upon the undertaking. For that purpose a board of twenty-four directors is established, a certain number of whom is to sit once in every week. They will narrowly examine the petitioners; and it is not only with money that it is intended to relieve them. Legal, medical, and religious assistance, and admission into the different hospitals, will be easily obtained, and often without any expence to the Society, as among the members there are already, and it is likely there always will be, members also of the different professions, and the numerous charitable institutions. Certificates also will be granted to those who have passed through the severe ordeals of the committee; so that by the establishment of this Society, the destitute of employment may be provided with suitable situations, the sick and indigent stranger more readily relieved, the victim of swindling and chicane protected from ruinous impositions, those desirous of returning to their own country, from age, want of health, or other causes, furnished with the means, and desolate widows and helpless orphans protected from misery and want.

It has also been objected that such a society might encourage adventurers, and would with difficulty avoid being imposed upon; but this objection can only be maintained by those who are totally unacquainted with the views of the Society, whose very object it

* His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. † Sir William Paxton, M.P.
‡ Charles Murra, Esq.

whose

is rigorously to examine the foreigners applying for relief, so as to discriminate and select such as deserve protection, and prevent the others, by every means in the power of the Society, from becoming a burthen to this country and a disgrace to their own. Entirely to avoid imposition in such a place as London is utterly impossible; but as the Society includes members born in, or connected with, different parts of the world, clergymen, merchants, and others, who keep a regular correspondence with the continent, and who are disposed to exert every means which their local and professional knowledge gives them of obtaining information, they will be more able than any single individual to ascertain the credit due to the various cases of misery that may present themselves, and there is so much less reason to fear that deceit will escape detection. Further, none will have any claim to relief by the laws of this Society who cannot justify to the satisfaction of the committee the motives of their coming to this country. Except in extraordinary cases, as of shipwreck for instance, they must have been resident here six months at least, and give proof of endeavours to obtain a maintenance by their labour; and in case of actual imposition, such impostures will be reported to the civil magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

After these explanations, I hope, Mr. Editor, that the institution will meet with a liberal and zealous support. That in a great commercial city like this, the seat also of the arts and sciences, there always will, and indeed necessarily must be, a great number of foreigners, who cannot all succeed in their undertakings, is obvious; that among those who prove unsuccessful, if many are of a doubtful and suspicious character, there are also to be found many sober, honest, and industrious persons, and sometimes also men of superior worth, few, it is presumed, will deny; and that when such fall into unmerited misfortunes, they ought to receive assistance, even common humanity will acknowledge. Surely, among the children of misfortune, none have a fairer claim to assistance from the feeling and affluent than those who are destitute in a *strange land*, whose ignorance of the English language and manners precludes them from the means of gaining a subsistence, or renders them a prey to the base and the artful; and who, when sunk in poverty, or worn by disease, seek in vain for that consolation which the sympathy of affectionate relatives or long known friends can alone afford. To insure the stability of the institution by means of a permanent fund, a very wise regulation has been adopted, of investing in the public securities all donations of 10*l.* and upwards; the dividend alone, with the annual subscriptions and occasional collections, to be applied to the ordinary expences of the Society; except in cases of peculiar emergency it should be necessary, with the approbation of the general court of subscribers, to sell out part of the funded property. It is not alone from wealthy foreigners settled in this country, and their descendants, that the Society hopes for encouragement; to them, no doubt, a forcible appeal might be made; but surely Britons, who of late years particularly have become more and more deserving of being compared to the good Samaritan, far from disowning this
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new plant of foreign extraction, will rather cherish it in their own fertile soil of beneficence, and rejoice to see it grafted on the good old stock of English charity, so as to add fresh lustre to the national character in the different quarters of the globe.

I am, Sir, yours,

Φιλόξενος.

ON SCOTCH MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

ALTHOUGH my enquiries respecting Scotch marriages have not produced the full and explicit information that I wished, yet enough has been brought forwards to justify my apprehensions of the very loose and vague mode of forming the matrimonial tie in that country. From the letter of *Toxophiles*, joined with other statements which I have heard, I am obliged to conclude, that the mere affirmation, before witnesses, of a man and woman, that they are husband and wife, is sufficient to substantiate the union, without proof of a ceremonial of any kind having previously passed between them. Still I should be glad to be more particularly informed of the circumstances and concomitants which would render such affirmation binding; for I can scarcely conceive that in any civilized country a declaration which might be a mere thoughtless and sportive sally at a moment of hilarity, should draw after it such weighty consequences. The easy opportunity this would offer to the machinations of interested artifice, and the frequent ambiguity it would throw upon the right of inheritance, are too obvious to require being dwelt upon. Let us suppose the case of a young English student of fortune at a Scotch university, who has been led to pay some attentions to a gay artful coquet. They are invited together to a convivial party, where he is placed by her side. The glass circulates briskly; inflaming freedoms are permitted; and at length he is prompted to start up, take her hand, and before the *prepared* company, call her his wife. The evening ends with his intoxication, and he awakes scarcely remembering any thing that had passed, or recollecting it only as a jest. He returns home, becomes of age, and forms a suitable connexion with a lady whom his family approves. I ask, now, whether the Scottish damsel, backed by her friends and witnesses, may put in her prior claim, prosecute the simple youth for bigamy, and make his English wife a concubine, and her children bastards? If this might be done under a Gretna Green marriage, performed by a blacksmith and witnessed by a postillion, I see no reason to doubt that, upon the matrimonial maxim above laid down, it might be done in the case just stated.

It would be idle to declaim upon such a topic. If the nation which lies under the stigma of such a barbarism of police does not feel ashamed of it, and wish for a reform, strangers may spare themselves

selves the trouble of animadversion. Parents, however, will reflect a little upon the dangers attending a course of education in a country so circumstanced. I still hope to see some further discussion of the point of fact in the Athenæum, and remain, Sir, yours, &c.

COSMUS.

For the Athenæum.

*From NOTES taken at Swalwell, near Newcastle on Tyne,
in Sept. 1793.*

AT Swalwell, and at the adjacent villages of Winlaton, and Winlaton Mills, is carried on an iron manufactory, conducted in a very singular manner. These places form a kind of independent republic, that without violating the laws, exists almost without their assistance—a species of imperium in imperio, of which Ambrose Crowley, about the beginning of this century, was, at once, the founder and the legislator. From the profession of a common smith, he raised himself to the importance I have mentioned. The works which he established have descended with increasing prosperity to his heirs, and his laws still continue to regulate their operations, under the auspices of Crowley, Millington and Co. These gentlemen principally reside in London, where their great warehouse in Thames-street still exhibits for its sign the leathern doublet of Ambrose Crowley. This and the rest of our information we collected from one who had served the company for forty years, being the oldest master workman in the place. The business, he informed us, was conducted by agents or clerks, who were the repositories and administrators of the laws of Crowley. To transact the business of the Company, they hold a general council every Thursday, and a select committee every Monday; and, for the double purpose of issuing general orders to the artificers, and of deciding the differences which arise between the workmen, they are erected into a court, which is held at Winlaton once in every period of ten weeks. The bench is composed of the principal clerks, assisted by the clergyman of Winlaton, which is a chapel of ease to the neighbouring parish of Whickham, and where duty is performed at the expence of the Company. To these are added four governors, or popular magistrates; two of whom are elected by the workmen of Winlaton, and the other two respectively by those of Swalwell and Winlaton Mills. It is by virtue of a summons from one of these officers that a defendant appears with his witnesses to answer the attested allegations of a plaintiff. But whether the testimony is received upon oath we could not learn; nor, what is much more extraordinary, could our host inform us if causes were heard and determined immediately by the bench, or by the intervention of a jury; for, by that species of negligence, which is the ruin of political constitutions, this man had wrought for forty years under the Company, and had never

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once had the curiosity to attend a court before which he was every day liable to be called. In this space of time, however, if there *had* been a jury, he would have found the information which he did not seek; for it is very improbable that he should never have been summoned to perform that duty, or that he should never have heard of those who were, especially as he was a man of considerable property, and could even boast of having been offered a governorship, a place not only of honour and emolument, but perpetual, for which the candidates, according to his expression, canvassed like a parliament-man. But however this be, the sentence of the court, pronounced by the president or chief clerk, is decisive in cases of debt, assault, peculation, abusive language, &c. and probably in all cases where the uncalled interference of the laws of the realm does not supersede the jurisdiction of this bench; for Crowley, aware of the ruinous expences and fraudulent prolongation of suits at law, punished with an absolute discharge those litigious spirits who would not acquiesce in the equity of their own courts. Thus careful to protect his men against extortion from without, he was no less vigilant in securing them from the arts of each other. A publican, therefore, in the court of Crowley, could have no remedy for debt, because he might be suspected of having lent the money, not through any impulse of benevolence, but of having offered it in the moment of indiscretion, and in the hope of seeing it employed in the purchase of his commodities; and if he prosecuted the suit at common law, he was immediately discharged. Other debts, and the amercements awarded by the court, are levied by a tax upon the wages. By the trifling contribution, too, of a farthing upon every shilling earned by the workmen, the old and the disabled, the widow and the orphan, are preserved from want; and this is one of the few manufactories in Britain that is not regarded by its parish with an eye of malignancy. Economy, however, is well observed in the administration of this eleemosynary fund; for when those who were wont to be exercised in laborious employment are disabled by accident, or rendered incapable by age, they are appointed by the agents to the performance of less arduous functions, where they enjoy repose, without the reflection of dependance; nor is age rendered only comfortable in itself, but happy in the prospect of its instructed offspring, who are taught reading, writing, and accounts, at the expence of the Company. Here, however, I cannot help remarking an error in the conduct of the proprietors, who suffer their pedagogue to make terms with the parents of children that belong not to the works; and thus, at the time we visited the factory, his attention was divided among more than an hundred pupils. This number no longer appeared extraordinary when we were informed that not less than a thousand men were employed in this manufactory; of this number, excepting those who were employed at the founderies, the forges, and the warehouses, each pursued his own avocation at his own home; for here every separate article of manufacture is sufficient to afford exclusive employment to one, and often to many men. By this means they acquire a celerity and adroitness far surpassing the dexterity of those whose attention is divided by

a multiplicity of objects; and, as the workmen are paid by the piece, this power of execution is always preserved in activity. A boy, whom we saw fabricating a chain, made a link from a bar of iron, and added it to the rest, in less than one minute; for even boys here are urged to sedulity by an equitable recompence to their labours. Corporation tyranny has not yet taught the successors of Crowley to exact from a man the labour of his youth, for teaching him an art that may be learnt in his infancy. Here boys work for some time before they are bound to an apprenticeship; but when engaged either to the Company or an individual, they receive a regular stipend, and at the end of their term either commence business themselves, or engage as journeymen with others. Indeed, what they call apprentices, seem to be only journeymen, engaged for a particular term: thus our informant had a man about 25 years of age, whom he had instructed in his business of hammer-making, and had afterwards engaged, under the name of an apprentice, to serve him for seven years, at a salary of 10s. 6d. per week. He employed several others at the same salary, he discharging to the Company their poors'-farthings, and the Company paying him for their work by the piece. Our informer, like many other mastermen, frequently suffered his account with the Company to remain unsettled for some months, only depositing his work in a general warehouse, where a regular account is kept, and an order on the pay-office is given according to the claims of each. But this order is not the only certificate which is requisite to the passing an account at that office. A shop is kept by the Company, where workmen may be supplied with common necessities on the credit of their labour and the surety of their friends. Though the commodities here are as good in their kind and as cheap as at other places of sale, the resort of the dependants is entirely a matter of choice. The institution seems to have been calculated to preserve those who were destitute of ready money from the fraud of the pawnbroker and the extortion of the shopkeeper. It is, probably, the knowledge of this circumstance, which induces the more substantial artificers to buy in other markets, and which made our host solicitous to inform us that he never frequented the shop. As no one, however, is excluded from the advantage, no account can be passed at the pay-office till signed by the agent at the shop. We were enabled to form some idea of the importance of this extensive manufacture, when we were informed that not less than 5 and sometimes 600l. are issued from this office every week. Within the limits of our informant's recollection, which comprized a period of at least forty years, the price of artiles to the workmen had neither increased nor diminished, except in a very few particulars. The number of manufacturers too was not supposed to have altered, though the demand for the goods of the factory had increased. That the demand for labour should increase, whilst the number of hands remained the same, and the prices unaugmented, was a paradox that appeared to subvert every principle of economics, till we reflected, that the equilibrium might have been preserved by the increase of improvement of machinery, and the skill acquired by subdivisions of labour.

labour. A tilt hammer, in particular, we were told had been lately erected at Winlaton Mills, of which the strokes were 520 in one minute. The machinery at this place, as well as at the forging hammers and slitting mill at Swallwell, are amply supplied with water by the river Derwent; nor are they but very rarely impeded by the tide, which conducts to the doors of the factory the materials of their work. This navigation, however, extends not beyond Swallwell: where, therefore, is the foundery, the anchor manufactory, and others of a heavy kind, whilst the lighter articles are fabricated at Winlaton and Winlaton Mills. They have no furnaces here to separate the iron from the ore, and they cannot even forge sufficient from what is called pig-iron to supply the artificers, but import very large quantities in bars from the Baltic. The very sand employed to form the moulds at the foundery is brought from no less a distance than Highgate.

From viewing the works we went to visit the warehouse, where was quantity sufficient to astonish, and variety to amuse and inform. Here we were shewn many instruments, of which we before knew not the existence; and, among the rest, one which suggested to our minds a striking contrast with the benevolence we had just witnessed in the institutions of Crowley. This was the head of a hoe, weighing four pounds; and intended for the use of the negroes in the sultry climate of the West Indies; and this, too, we were told, was not the largest of its kind.

It is not very probable that they who thus impose on their fellow creatures the yoke of real wretchedness, should shew themselves indulgent to their imaginary scruples; or that they, who appear to have stifled the voice of conscience in their own bosoms, should attentively listen to its most fanciful dictates in another; yet were we assured, that the lamp-black and hard pitch with which we saw the old men employed; in besmearing the tools of the Europeans, to preserve them from rust, was never applied to those of the negroes, who would work only with polished instruments. Grindstones, we found, accompanied the implements exported to either Indies, for the tools were left unfinished in the edge, that less injury might be apprehended from the accidents of package and conveyance.

Among these, the singular form of the logwood axes attracted our notice. They were made (except in the aperture for the handle) exactly to resemble a wedge, of which the edge and the back were equally tempered, so that if one stuck in the wood it was employed as a wedge, and, as they always work with two, a second was applied as a mallet. Cannon does not form an article of their stores or manufacture, except being employed as old metal, to be refluxed and converted into the more harmless implements of agriculture or culinary arts. Old anchors, too, we saw collected in great numbers, but these are more easily renewable into their old form (being entirely made by the hand and the hammer) than converted to any other purpose. The business of an anchor-smith seems to be one of the most important in the factory; we saw one, of which the number was marked 8,241, and the weight 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 hd. but learned that some were manu-
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factured to the weight of 70 or 80 cwt. which might be easily credited from the specimens that lay around us.

Great as were the works which we had seen, we were yet surprised that we did not see more; for the quantity of waste iron must be so great, and the expence of its removal so considerable, that the erection of copperas-works seemed a measure of obvious emolument. The Company, however, are contented to dispose of the materials, and leave to others the profit of the work.

CHARACTER OF JACOBINISM.

To the Editor of the Athenæum,

Sir,

IT was with some surprize that I observed your Correspondent, who signs himself "the Critical Reviewer of Herbert's Translations," ascribing the decided character of *Jacobinism* to such sentiments as those which he quotes from Dryden and Bürger. If such an idea of the natural equality of man, as that which supposes that the Creator has formed no breed of the human species distinguished by superior qualities marking it out for rule and dominion over the rest, be the characteristic of a Jacobin, I know not how far back we are to go for the existence of this sect, or whom, in any country, who has aspired to philosophical and manly sentiments, we are to exclude from it. It would be easy to bring quotations to this purpose from poets and moralists, even without recurring to Juvenal's well-known satire on nobility. No one, indeed, but an imaginary Delville, could venture in this country to hold a contrary opinion; and certainly they who every year behold the rise of nobility in the persons of men of plebeian origin, who have made themselves conspicuous for civil or military merit, or even for the fortunate pursuit of wealth, cannot possibly regard it as a radical distinction among mankind.

The lax application of the term *Jacobinism* has been one of the grossest abuses of late years, and has been studiously fostered by those who, under an odious appellation, have been desirous of confounding the fundamental principles of liberty, with those excesses which are subversive of all regular government. To maintain the broadest system of political equality is not Jacobinism, because it does not imply a disinclination to submit to exertions of legal and constitutional authority for the public welfare. On the other hand, a Jacobin might exist under a constitution, which, like the American, admitted no prerogatives of birth or distinctions of rank. He would there be a clubbist, a demagogue, attempting to overawe or counteract the determinations of the legal representatives, by the clamour of popular meetings.

Though your Correspondent has not scrupled to avow his concurrence in Jacobin principles, understanding by them such as are displayed in the spirited and manly declamation of Dryden, I presume
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he would refuse to acknowledge himself a pupil of the true Jacobin club of Paris. As it is my sole purpose to attempt to introduce verbal accuracy in a matter where I conceive it to be really important, I think it unnecessary to apologize for the liberty I have taken, and remain, Sir, yours, &c.

PRISCUS.

DESTRUCTION OF OLD MANSIONS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THAT the love of gain should so far conquer us as to induce many to sacrifice every thing to its attainment, is not surprising, when we consider the alarming ascendancy luxuries have gained over the middle class of people in this kingdom, which necessarily sets speculation afloat, as the common routine of raising money is not found sufficient to defray their inordinate expences; but when we reflect, that by carrying this system of speculation into execution, we are approaching to the nearest state of barbarity and Gothism, it is time to make some public animadversions, that posterity, when deeply deploring our "*Auri sacra fames*," may not say such cruel and desolating proceedings were suffered to pass by at the time they prevailed without the severest censure.

I am alluding to the encreasing propensity of individuals to make a few pounds by the abominable practice of purchasing fine *old family mansions*, built by our forefathers with a view of their outstanding time itself, adorned with pleasure gardens, and trees in unlimited luxuriance of growth, become sacred by their age, and giving majesty to the neighbourhood around them; I say purchasing these favoured relics of time, for the sole purpose of tearing piece-meal walls that seem to bid defiance to the very Vandals exulting in their ruin.

I confess I speak feelingly on the subject, from lately having seen a *place in the most beautiful part of Surrey* rendered peculiarly unfortunate in this respect, by having been a short time since remarkable for its splendid mansions and surrounding groves, giving a venerable richness to the face of the adjacent country, and affording the means of living to a number of little hamlets adjoining, by the presence of their noble and munificent owners.

Now, how altered is the picture I have been describing; not an atom of those walls remain, or if there is any thing that will bear the name of building on their site, it is a paltry place of lath and plaster, built but to last the next ten years; and in lieu of those delightful gardens and lofty venerable elms, the admiration of all that beheld them, (save the merciless speculator who destroyed them) I now behold petty pieces of ground, corresponding in size and taste with the upstart flimsy buildings they belong to, planted here and there with a sixpenny fir, or an useless poplar. The mansion is pulled down, and at public auction sold, floor after floor, to the highest bidder;

der; the land is parcelled out in small plots, the timber without mercy is levelled to the ground, and thus in a few weeks does the very face of the neighbouring country lose its old majestic features.

I am far, however, from thinking, that this barbarous mode of raising money is encouraged by the majority; on the contrary, I hardly ever hear any, but those immediately concerned, who do not express their regret in very indignant terms. But still, how degenerate must the age in which we live appear, when, besides all the care, anxiety, and risk incurred by the undertaking, a man purchases such an estate for the sole purpose of destroying in a few hours what a century cannot replace; and all this piece of wanton barbarity, for the sake of putting a *very* few pounds into his pocket. Every time I take up a newspaper I feel a dread lest I should see in its daily advertisements such a place exposed to the rapacity of these men—*these public destroyers of all that is venerable.*

I am afraid I am not too severe when I declare, I believe them capable of any action coming within the limits of the law, provided a penny is to be the reward, however detrimental to the public. O! tremble, Oxford! long famed for your majestic shades, for you are hardly safe from these despoilers; many a *cold calculating look* will they give your massy walls and aged elms, for no mercy can be expected, even for the groves of Addison.

I should not have dwelt, Sir, so long on this subject, but that I know a great many of your readers will sympathize with me on the prevalence I mention, as it seems to be extending its baneful effects around the metropolis in every direction, and shortly, instead of being famous amongst foreigners for the grandeur of our mansions, we shall fully merit their recent insulting appellation, “a Nation of Shopkeepers,” since the abodes they thought *worthy of admiration* are thus changed to a *row of citizen’s retreats.*

In the hope that some abler pen than mine may be roused to point out means to remedy this encroaching evil, I take my leave of you, Sir, in declaring my attachment to the Athenæum, and in assuring you I am your obedient and humble servant,

W. R.

Kingston, May 1st, 1807,

ENQUIRY CONCERNING A MODE OF SUPERSTITION.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

YOUR Correspondent Arminius, in his remarks, introductory to the interesting Legend with which he has enriched your last Magazine, states, that the circumstances which suggested it originate in a superstition formerly prevalent in some of the Sclavonian villages. A similar superstition he also refers to as having existed in Silesia and Bohemia, related by Dr. H. More in his philosophical works. Not
having

having these works to recur to, in order to gratify the natural curiosity with which the extraordinary subject of his Legend has excited, I have searched according to his reference for the curious particulars of the same nature, which he mentions as detailed in some of the volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, without meeting, within the period he has stated, any thing affording the remotest illustration of the subject in question.

It would oblige me, and be, no doubt, a highly interesting communication to your readers in general, if your correspondent would have the goodness, as a sequel to his romance, to supply a detailed account of the history and origin of the circumstances which form it, together with such other particulars as are connected with a belief, which he so justly terms "truly barbarous, and shocking to probability."

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

April 6, 1807.

ON COTTON SPINNING.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

I HAVE been very much pleased by perusing the few Numbers of your excellent Miscellany which are published, and am happy to perceive that you do not entirely exclude what may be termed curiosities in the manufactures of our country, but are pleased to give them a place along with the literary curiosities which adorn your pages.

The cotton trade, which has of late become one of the principal branches of British traffic, and is daily encreasing, certainly owes, in a great degree, its present flourishing state to the late ingenious Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the cotton spinning machines, which have enabled us to surpass all our rivals not only in the beauty of the manufacture, but in our ability to undersell them in their own markets.

These machines are very remarkable for their regular and expeditious manner of spinning, but the perfection they are now brought to in spinning fine yarn is really surprising.

I was looking at some muslin of Paisley manufacture the other day. The yarn of which it was made I knew to be No. 250, and it struck me to calculate to what length a pound weight of such yarn would extend, which I found to be 196,750 yards, or within a trifle of 112 miles.

This perfection in cotton spinning by machinery, Mr. Editor, I consider as a curiosity in British manufacture, and if you conceive it worthy of a corner in your valuable Magazine, I shall be pleased.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. J.

April 16, 1807.

PERSIAN COUPLET.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

PERMIT me, Sir, to request, through the medium of your excellent Miscellany, a poetical translation of the following elegant Persian Couplets, with the name of the poet to whom they belong. A translation which preserves, as far as possible, the beautiful Paronomasia of the original, will be highly esteemed.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,

AALM AHLEE.

اي شربت درد تو دواي دل ما
اشوب بلای تو عطاي دل ما
از نامه حید تو شفای دل ما
وز نام حبيب تو صفای دل ما

ON MR. SEYMOUR'S REPLY.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

IT is not with a view to protract controversy that I solicit your indulgent reception of the following brief remarks.

That the copies of Shakspeare's plays are corrupted to a certain extent, I am ready to admit; although I cannot bring myself to believe that every line of uncouth form is either corrupted or interpolated. I have never advanced that Shakspeare *could* not, but only that he *did* not always write with metrical exactness.

It is well known that the school of Garrick is anti-declamatory. The measured and turgid declamation of the school of Quin was banished from our theatre, together with that enormous powder'd periwig, which from the sacred formality of custom had invariably decorated the head of Cato, and had even spread its hoary voluminousness around the sable countenance of Othello. But when I spoke of Garrick's endeavouring to assimilate our tragic language as much as possible to the language of nature, it will be seen by a reference to my letter, that I never supposed the total neglect of metrical modulation; my expression was, that it is still felt, but felt almost imperceptibly. My argument went only to establish, that when the verses are thus blended by the speaker one with another, according as the pause in the sense, not the artificial close of the line requires, the regular completeness of every verse is of less comparative importance; that it is not of sufficient importance to justify the disturbing of Shakspeare's text; and what I complained of in Mr. Seymour was, that he sometimes sacrificed to mere metre, words that were beautifully characteristic of Shakspeare's best manner, and were stamped with internal evidence

dence of his peculiar style. But I by no means sought to lay down the proposition, that the laws of metre are unessential to our drama.

Mr. Seymour challenges my authority as to the regal assumption of *ourselves*. This usage of the word might possibly be a licence in Shakspeare, but that he meant to use it in that sense is, I think, sufficiently obvious, even if no parallel instance can be found. Mr. Holman, with whom I lately had some conversation on this very point, said that he had always understood the passage in my acceptance of it, and had given it that expression of meaning whenever he performed *Macbeth*. But admitting the licence, I appeal to Mr. Seymour himself, whether the simply converting *ourselves* into *ourself*, be not a less violent remedy than the one proposed by him?

I willingly concede to Mr. Seymour the praise of critical taste and acumen in several happy transpositions and corrections; although, judging from a cursory view of his work, I did conceive that he had been guilty of a similar sacrilege with that which he himself reprobates in Bentley; and I am free to confess, that in my zeal for the *fortiter in re*, I have been perhaps somewhat inobservant of the *suaviter in modo*. Mr. Seymour has, however, drawn a mistaken inference from that part of my letter where he supposes me to accuse him of thinking that the dramatic verse should be confined to ten feet; and although in one or two instances I might possibly have misquoted his expressions, he will, I trust, acquit me of any wilful perversion of his meaning. I am, Sir, with respect, yours,

C. A. E.

May 3d, 1802.

For the Athenæum.

JULIA OF GAZUOLO: A TALE FROM BANDELLO.

NEAR the castle of Gazuolo, in Lombardy, on the bank of the Oglio, there dwelt a young maid named Julia, daughter of a poor labouring man, who, with his wife and family, inhabited a little thatched cottage. Julia was brought up to labour in the fields, or to assist her mother in spinning and domestic employments at home; but notwithstanding this rude and laborious way of life, nature had bestowed upon her all the elegance of form and grace of demeanour that distinguish the most cultivated ranks in society. Her face, shaded by her little hat, received from the sun the high tinge of health, without losing the delicacy of a fair complexion. Her hands, though never idle, were soft and white. She expressed herself with a natural politeness that surprised from a peasant; and all her actions bespoke her superior to the state in which fortune had placed her. On holidays she led the dance on the green with her rural companions, with a sprightly ease and gracefulness that fixed the eyes of all beholders; and happy was the youth who could obtain her hand as a partner. It chanced that the chamberlain of the Bishop of Mantua, the lord of the castle, was present at one of these festival balls, and

was so struck with the figure of Julia dancing; that he became entirely captivated with her charms. He offered himself for her partner, and took her out again and again, scarcely being able to resign her hand for a single dance. Presently he began to talk of love to her, which discourse she received with modest humility, saying that such fine speeches were not fit for the daughter of a poor peasant. He took every occasion to repeat his addresses, and made her abundance of flattering offers and impassioned declarations, but all in vain. The maid, perceiving his dishonest intentions, would not listen to him, but earnestly desired him to cease his importunities. The young man, more and more inflamed with desire, employed an old procuress to carry her some presents, and endeavour to mollify her heart. Julia threw the presents into the street, and threatened to inform the Bishop of the old woman's conduct, if ever she should return. The chamberlain, reduced to despair, but still resolving at all hazards to gratify his ardent passion, made a confidant of a footman of the Bishop's, and laid a plot to obtain with his assistance by force, what he could not gain by consent. It was the end of May, and the corn was high. Julia often went by herself to the field, and it was determined to way-lay her at a distance from home. The chamberlain first approached her alone, and seeing her alarmed, began in a gentle tone to repeat his suit. She prayed him not to molest her, and with hasty steps turned homewards. He took her by the hand, under pretence of conducting her; and as soon as they had got into the path through the corn-field, he threw his arms round her neck, and offered to kiss her. She, struggling to escape and calling for help, was stopt by the footman who had lain concealed, and thrown down on the ground. They put a gag into her mouth to prevent her from calling out; and in that situation, while the footman held her hands, the chamberlain brutally forced her. The tears and moans of the poor victim were so far from exciting his pity, that he repeated his abuse. He then raised her, and took the gag from her mouth, and with the most amorous expressions and promises endeavoured to pacify her. She made no other reply than to beg he would let her go home. He renewed his entreaties and soothing speeches, while she all the while wept inconsolably. At length, to put an end to his importunity, she said, "Youth, you have had your will of me, and have satisfied your dishonest desires; let me go, I beg of you; be contented with the cruel injury you have already done me." The lover, upon this, suffered her to depart. After bitterly weeping some time longer, she put her hair and cloaths in order, wiped her eyes, and went home.

When she came to her father's house, she found no one there but a little sister, about ten years of age. She went to a small trunk in which she kept her little finery, and stripping off the cloaths she wore, dressed herself entirely in her cleanest and best apparel. She put on a white jacket and petticoat, a worked handkerchief round her neck, white silk stockings, and red shoes. She drest her hair in the most elegant manner, and put on an amber necklace. All her other things she gave to her little sister. Thus decorated as if she was going to a dance,

dance, she went out with her sister in her hand, and called at the house of an aged woman, her friend, who lay in bed sick and infirm. To this good woman she told every thing that had happened to her, concluding the sad story with saying, That after she had thus lost her honour, which was the only thing for which she wished to live, she could not think of enduring life,—that never should any one point her out, and say, there is the girl that has become a wanton, and dishonoured her family—that no friend of hers should be reproached with the tale that she had consented to her ravisher's will, but that she would give a manifest proof, that although her body had been violated by force, her mind was unstained. She begged her to inform her parents of the whole transaction, and bidding her a last farewell, she went forth towards the river. The little girl followed weeping, though she knew not why. As soon as Julia arrived at the bank, she threw herself headlong into the depth of the stream. Her sister's piercing shrieks drew together a number of people, but too late. Resolved upon death, she had instantly sunk to the bottom, and never rose more. The body was found after a long search, and was brought home amid the tears and lamentations of all the women, and even the men, of the surrounding country. The chamberlain and footman, hearing of the catastrophe, made their escape. The Bishop, desirous of showing every honour to her remains, as she could not be buried in consecrated ground, had a sepulchre of bronze made for her near the place, on which a marble pillar was raised, inscribed with the fatal story.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

THERE are some apparent discordances between all the best books of mathematics (not excepting Hutton's Dictionary) and the principle of calculation hereafter developed. I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents to reconcile them, by which my error in calculation, or theirs in the proportions, may be demonstrated.

The subject is the weight and cubical contents of standard gold, compared with the weight and cubical contents of pure gold. Now one cubic foot of pure gold is stated to weigh 19640 ounces; that of standard gold, 18888. It is this last amount which is disputed. For standard gold is said to contain 11 parts in weight of pure gold, and one part of pure copper; the copper weighing 9000 ounces per cubic foot. Upon these data I find that

	oz.	Cub. in.
$\frac{11}{12}$ of a cubic foot of pure gold weighs	18003 $\frac{1}{2}$	and is contained in
		- 1584
To this if we add the remaining $\frac{1}{12}$ of alloy of pure copper,		
which must weigh 1636 $\frac{1}{2}$, and is contained in	-	- 314 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total of cubic inches	-	- 1898

A cubic

A cubic foot, therefore, of standard gold, according to this principle, contains 1898 cubic inches; whereas there are in reality but 1728 in every cubic foot, as $12^3=1728$. Where the error lies I am unable to divine; but that it must be latent in some of the specific gravities which are stated in the last edition of Dr. Hutton's excellent Mathematical Dictionary, will, I trust, prove as apparent to your readers as it is to,

Sir, yours, &c. D. S.

Oct. 9, 1801.

For the Athenæum.

ON THE BANKING AND MONEY-LENDING TRADE, FROM
THE PERIOD OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Extracted from Muratori's Antichità Italiane.

WHEN, after the year 1100, many of the cities of Italy, especially in Lombardy, Tuscany, and the territory of Genoa, began to raise their heads, and form themselves into republics, their citizens applied themselves to the augmentation not only of the wealth of the state, but of their private property. For this purpose many arts of great utility were introduced, and extensive commerce was carried on by sea and land. The Venetians, Genoese, and Pisans, particularly distinguished themselves in the latter pursuit; and in general, all who possessed superior industry and sagacity were intent upon every mode of gain. The Tuscans, and particularly the Florentines, yielded to none in acuteness of understanding and the faculty of supporting labour; and not content with the profits of their manufactures, they began to traffic beyond the limits of Italy. The loan of money upon interest appeared to them a ready way to wealth, and in time it became their principal and favourite occupation. To their exorbitant gains in this trade may probably be imputed, the great power to which the Florentine republic arose in the 12th and 13th centuries, and the splendour and civilization of the capital. Several companies, enumerated by Villani as commercial houses in Florence, exercised this traffic of money under the name of bankers. That historian also records that they all failed, through a vast loan to king Edward III. of England, who was prevented by his wars from repaying it. No sooner, however, was one company dissolved, than another, allured by the hope of better fortune, was established. Other people, perceiving the profits made by lending money, also betook themselves to the same occupation, spreading themselves principally through France and England, where was the greatest demand. They carried thither various kinds of merchandize, but their chief traffic consisted in usurious loans. In the 13th century the citizens of Asti were noted as the richest in Lombardy, and dealt largely in the money trade. Other cities of Italy partook of it; and because the greater part of the travelling merchants came from Lombardy and Tuscany, both in France and Italy they bore the general name of Lombards and Tuscans. The court of Rome also made use of them as collectors of its revenues in those

those countries. A letter of pope Gregory IX. is extant, dated 1233, in which he gives a quietus to one Angelerio Solafico, his *campso*r (banker or exchanger) and his partners the merchants of Siena, for all the sums which they have received either in his name or that of the church of Rome, in England, France, and the Roman court. The city of Cahors, in France, afterwards entered into the same traffic, and became so famous, or rather infamous, for it, that the worst species of usurers were called *Gaorcini*. For it is to be remarked, that whilst taking *any* interest upon money lent was thought scarcely compatible with the precepts of Christianity, the exacting of exorbitant interest was always anathematized under the opprobrious title of usury, and conferred a degree of infamy upon the profession of a money-lender. The necessities of the kings and great men continually obliged them to have recourse to these people, but they are never mentioned by the historians, especially the ecclesiastics, without some vilifying epithet. Thus Matthew Paris, in his History of England, under the year 1235, has the following passage. "In these days the abominable pest of the Caurcii was so prevalent, that there was scarcely any one in all England who was not entangled in their nets. The king himself was under bond to them for an incalculable sum." The sovereigns frequently banished the usurers from their dominions, and then suffered them to return upon payment of a *douceur*; and the threat of their expulsion was often employed to extort a contribution from them. Thus did they become partners in the gains which they reprobated. The court of Rome usually supported the usurers, on account of their services in collecting and transmitting its exactions. The popes, indeed, launched their anathemas and excommunications against them, but protected their worldly interests. That they could bear an occasional squeezing may be concluded from the rate of interest which they required, and which, in one shape or another, amounted, according to Muratori's calculation, to 20l. per cent per ann.

At length the penalties and maledictions inflicted by so many councils, kings, and princes, on the *Christian* usurers, almost deterred them from the profession, and threw the trade into the hands of the Jews, who could not be more heartily cursed than they were already. This people, who, from the times of ancient Rome, had been concerned in most branches of gainful traffic through the East and West, had not neglected that of money-dealing, though for a time they were successfully rivalled by the keen Italians. They were particularly addicted to the practice of lending money on pledges; and in proportion as they relieved the present necessities of all ranks of people, they rendered themselves odious to all ranks by the exorbitance of their demands. They were many times the victims of this general hatred, and a massacre was no uncommon way of discharging the debts due to them. They were at different periods expelled from most of the principal kingdoms of Europe; but their usefulness in pecuniary negotiations supported them, and a great part of the money transactions in the mercantile world passed through their hands, as it does to this day. The imputations under which they lay for usurious practices are familiar

liar to the English reader from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, in which play, however, it is observable, that although the author is inclined to adopt every popular calumny against them, he does not charge Shylock with any thing that would now be reckoned dishonourable in trade. Christian and Jew now unite very amiceably in making the most of their money; and the nicety of refusing to profit by "the breed of barren metal" is equally discarded in both religions.

ON A PICTURE OF SIR J. REYNOLDS.

For the Athenæum.

ALTHOUGH there is no attempt more hopeless than that of producing an uniformity of judgment concerning works which address themselves to the fancy, in which we find as much difference among artists themselves as among common observers, yet there are, doubtless, certain principles of taste and good sense in which all who think, must agree, and the violation of which can be compensated by no skill of execution. These principles are, perhaps, more considered by the critical spectator, than by the artist; the attention of the latter being commonly more drawn to practical details than to the general scope and effect. Remarkable instances might easily be produced of the neglect of obvious rules of propriety in the works of artists of high reputation. One of these which lately struck me, though referring to a performance of no great magnitude, may afford some useful exemplification of the defect in question.

The late publication of Dr. Beattie's Life, by Sir W. Forbes, is decorated with an engraving of Sir J. Reynolds's portrait of that distinguished writer, which is highly extolled by the biographer as a work of superior design as well as execution. Without presuming to judge of the latter, I shall venture some remarks upon the former, upon the ground of those common principles which belong to every exercise of inventive art.

To any mixture of allegorical with real personages, either in painting or poetry, many well-founded objections might be made; whilst the practice of several eminent masters in both might be alledged in its support. But admitting the allowableness of such a mixture, I think it cannot be denied that it should be made conformable to the following rule of composition, which is of universal application, viz. That every figure in the piece (especially when there are few) should be connected by mutual relation to a general subject. The violation of this rule in the picture alluded to is so prominent, that it almost produces a ludicrous effect. The figure of the Doctor, which partakes of the character usually termed *smugness*, and which (properly, as a mere portrait) expresses mildness and tranquillity, is placed on one side, totally disconnected with and regardless of the other figures, which are close to him on the same line of distance, and are in strong action. A defect of this kind is not uncommon in monumental designs,

signs, in which the portrait of the deceased is often entirely detached from the emblematical persons by which it is surrounded; but such a disposition betrays poverty of invention; and to avoid it is the great study of an artist of genius.

A second rule, equally general and incontrovertible, is, that no one figure should be employed in two inconsistent actions. This also is frequently violated in the action of emblematic figures, where the characteristic mark or *bearing* is an useless or burthensome appendage, as in the case of Hope with her anchor. In the piece before us, the angelic form intended for Truth holds a pair of scales, designating, I suppose, her office in weighing different systems or opinions. But instead of minding this business, which obviously demands calm and fixed attention, she is forcibly pushing into the abyss two hideous figures, meant, probably, for Scepticism and Sophistry, while a third, which I take to be Prejudice, is stopping his ears, apparently unconnected with the rest of the group. Here is a discordancy of action, which might have been prevented by making the scales, one of which kicks the beam, a distant emblem in the sky, pointed at by Truth, while repulsing the hostile phantoms. I may add, that a pair of grocer's scales is a very ignoble *bearing* for so dignified a personage; and that making use of an emblem already appropriated to Justice, was unworthy of the high reputation of the painter.

CEBES.

A SINGULAR CHARACTER.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

Sir,

OBSERVING in the correspondence of Warton, mention made of a Mr. Jennings as an extraordinary character, I desire permission to acquaint the world, through the medium of your Magazine, that he was the cotemporary of Doctor Johnson; the intimate friend of Lord Orford; that his name appears in Boswell's Diary; and that, by other authentic memoranda, it may be seen that he was a distinguished member of the several fashionable clubs that in their day formed a constellation of the first wits and men of learning.

The gentleman described as a "high character" in the memoirs recently published, was living three years ago, and made good his claim to the title. He might have been properly numbered in the first class of British curiosities. He resided in the parish of Chelsea, and by the singularity of his dress and the oddity of his deportment attracted considerable attention. His house was an elegant retreat, with all the materials in itself of opulent embellishment, in rare and striking abundance; but the incongruity of their combination rather excited wonder than admiration; the novelty of the exhibition was nevertheless exquisitely entertaining for half an hour.

The tables, the chairs, and the greater portion of the floor of his beloved apartment were scattered over with books, manuscripts, pictures,

tures, china, together with an accumulation of gold and silver coin, and dirt, which extended itself without interruption to every part of his arm-chair. His manners were disengaged and courteous, but he seldom conversed in the ordinary mode of dialogue. His sentences were usually brief, and rather too weighty for ordinary use; but, on happier occasions, his style became easy, copious, unaffected, and familiar. His anecdotes of the old court, his observations in the course of his travels, and his critical remarks on the writers of the present day, were all in the highest degree interesting; but the favourite topic of Mr. Jennings was his own authorship. "As our best conceptions (he said) are ever fortuitous, and never to be depended upon if not instantly seized," he had been in the habit of writing down, for near forty years past, every idea that fancy supplied, and which memory might only imperfectly and capriciously at subsequent periods renew. On subjects of taste and the Belles Lettres he expatiated with great delicacy and correctness; and in pointing out the latent merits of his paintings, collected at immense expence, he discovered the nicest perception of beauty, and all the sensibility of a man of genius. Mr. Jennings seemed no less anxious to be distinguished as a philosopher; he had touched on a variety of topics with great perspicuity, freedom, and spirit; but many of his theories were whimsical and visionary, yet his morality was sound, and his conduct did honour to his morality. Several fragments of great poetical beauty and exquisite research were occasionally shewn to his more intimate friends; and also a few argumentative tracts, which, though all evidently written to illustrate his own thoughts, were eminent proofs of intellectual vigour and ability.

Mr. Jennings's metaphysical productions were very elaborate; many of them have already appeared in print, but were never intended for general circulation. Their subjects were too abstruse to afford to the writer of this account any very luminous or distinct ideas, but they appeared to her valuable proofs of superior intelligence and of great depth of reflection. When he spoke of the present vividness of certain mental impressions independent of foreign agency, as during sleep, he expressed his thorough and animated belief that the faculty of consciousness and recollection under certain modifications would be extended to spirit, and perpetuated by the wisdom and goodness of God through every progressive stage of future existence. Several essays on painting, sculpture, and music, bore the marks of a masterly hand.

Mr. Jennings had rendered the *Inferno*, *Purgatorio* and *Paradiso* of Dante into very elegant, spirited, and classical English. His account of the stage, as it existed in his youth, was extremely amusing. The comparative merits of rival candidates for dramatic fame were treated with great critical skill, but produced no very splendid eulogium in favour of the theatrical performers of the present day. Mrs. Siddons he complimented judiciously, but by no means enthusiastically. He complained of the fashionable *whine* of all the modern tragedians, and the contagious shake of the head, that was utterly destructive of true dignity and grace. Of Lord Orford, as an antiquarian, he spoke contemptuously.

contemptuously. His pictures of Dr. Johnson were executed with infinite spirit; they differed materially from those already in our possession, but of their truth of colouring we could not doubt. All that remains to be said of this extraordinary personage is, that it was his express desire that his body after his decease should be burned.

I am, Sir, respectfully, yours,

L. S. T.

Clifton, May 7, 1807.

For the Athenæum.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ISLANDS OF JUAN FERNANDEZ AND
MASA FUERO, IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE island of Juan Fernandez has frequently been described by the early navigators of the Pacific ocean, who touched there for refreshments; and by the freebooters who made it a place of resort for the rendezvous of their forces or the division of their spoil. At a convenient distance from the coast of Peru, unsettled and unfortified, abounding in almost every requisite for refitting, revictualling, wooding, and watering, it became not only a desirable station, but was long an unsuspected or despised retreat. The dormant vigilance, however, of the Spaniards, was at length aroused, and a settlement was made in 1766 or 1767 upon the island of Juan Fernandez. In the latter year, Capt. Carteret, on his voyage round the world, upon opening Cumberland bay, was surprized to find the island in possession of the Spaniards, who had built a fort, on which the Spanish colours were flying and some cannon mounted. Many cattle were seen on the hills, and about twenty houses on different parts of the island. Carteret neither anchored nor had any communication with the shore, but sailed immediately for Masafuero. Since that time no accounts have been given to the public respecting it; for, with the characteristic jealousy of the nation, access to its shores was denied to strangers almost without exception. An intelligent and zealous navigator, however, Lieut. John Moss, of the royal navy, then commanding the ship William on the southern whale and seal fishery, visited both Juan Fernandez and the adjacent island of Masafuero, in the year 1792. It is from his MSS. that the following account of the modern state of those islands is given, and may be not unacceptable to the public, contrasted with the accounts which have appeared of its former state, when uninhabited and uncultivated.

Juan Fernandez lies in latitude $33^{\circ} 40' S.$ and $80^{\circ} 30' W.$ from Greenwich.* In making this island Capt. Moss first stood along the west side of it, and at noon came abreast of the north point. He was not aware of its having been settled by the Spaniards, and went in the

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boat

* Dampier assigns its situation in $34^{\circ} 45' S.$ latitude, $84^{\circ} W.$ longitude; but the Publisher of Anson's Voyage, as well as Capt. Sharp, placing it in the latitude of $33^{\circ} 40'$, are confirmed by Capt. Moss.

boat to see if there was a safe anchorage, and to catch fish. In hunting round the north-west point, he was surprized to find the place fortified, and a small village in the valley. He immediately landed, and applied to the governor for leave to anchor and to fish. Neither request, however, was formally granted; but getting into a position where none of the guns could bear on the boat, he caught as many fish as served the whole ship's company.

In making the island from the westward, it appears elevated at the north end, and slopes away towards the south, with a remarkable islet or large rock detached about half a mile off the south point. At a distance the whole island appears like an entire rock; but on a nearer approach the intersecting vallies discover themselves, and display a fine scene of verdure, being covered with wood. The west side affords no anchorage, nor any landing place, the cliffs rising almost perpendicularly from the sea. When abreast of the north-west point, the first valley or landing place opens where there is anchorage in fourteen fathom water, but quite in an open and exposed situation. Here the Spaniards have a guard-house and one gun. About half a mile to the east-north-east is the great bay (Cumberland bay of the Buccaneers) which is land-locked from E. to N. W. by W. but there is no anchorage in less than forty fathoms till within half a cable's length of the shore. The town or village is very pleasantly situated in a fine valley between two high hills. A battery of five guns is placed just round the west point of the harbour, and commands the road, though it is very possible to land without a gun being brought to bear on the boats. This battery is built of loose stones, piled up breast high, and forming embrasures, without mortar or any kind of cement. On the left of the valley, on a little eminence, another battery was then constructing of masonry; it has two faces, with fourteen embrasures in each, one face pointing to the anchorage, and the other flanking the village; there were only five guns mounted on that side which faces the road, and one on the other. By cutting a serpentine path along the side of the western hill, two small guns have been got to the top of it. According to the report of the commandant, however, the whole force on the island in January 1792 consisted of six soldiers, and forty of the settlers armed and trained. Capt. Moss was not at that time permitted to refresh his crew at Juan Fernandez. He saw great numbers of goats on the sides of every hill, and regretted much that he could not be allowed to stay, on account of the progress of the scurvy on board his ship, which would have been speedily arrested by the fresh venison, fish, and vegetables to be obtained there.

On the 15th of November, 1792, however, he touched a second time at Juan Fernandez, and when within three miles of the great bay, went on shore to obtain the governor's permission to cut wood. This time leave was most readily granted by the governor, Don Juan Calvo de la Canteza, who supplied all the wants of the English as much as was in his power. He ordered his own people to assist in cutting wood, and his oxen to draw it to the water side. A small present, which Capt. Moss, from his nearly exhausted stock, made to the

the governor in return for his civilities, consisted of a dozen of wine, a dozen of plates, two dishes, half a dozen of wine glasses, a small pot of pickles, and a pair of new boots. In return he presented Capt. Moss with a loaf of sugar, four fine sheep, a large quantity of vegetables, milk, and as much craw-fish as he wanted. He also allowed him to purchase the flesh of two bullocks jerked, which cost a mere trifle.

There are about forty houses in the town, and several in different parts of the island. Every house has a garden, with arbours of grape vines, forming a delightful shade. Figs, cherries, plumbs, and almonds appeared, all green, and abundance of potatoes, cabbages, onions, thyme, and other vegetables and herbs; but none of them in perfection, as a kind of grub is said in a great measure to destroy the kitchen gardens.

The dress of the women is very singular; they wear a petticoat which reaches only a little below the knee, and which is spread out by a hoop at the bottom to a great distance round them, leaving the legs entirely exposed, and were it not for the drawers they wear, all below the waist might be seen when they stoop. They wear long hair, plaited into forty or fifty small braids, which hang straight down the back. This dress, the governor stated, was likewise that of the ladies of Peru and Chili. In every house that Capt. Moss entered he was presented by the women with *maté*, the infusion of the herb of Paraguay, which they suck up through a pipe or tube, which serves more than one person, and is handed over from one to the other. The women were in general handsome, and every house swarmed with children. In one to which Capt. Moss paid a visit, there was a young woman only twenty years of age, who had six children, and was again pregnant.

Strangers who fall in with Juan Fernandez and Masafuero may mistake the one for the other, as they both lie in the same latitude, though they are very different. The north end of Juan Fernandez is highest, whilst Masafuero is lowest to the north. This circumstance, and the small island which lies off the south end of Juan Fernandez, are distinctive marks to be depended on. The two islands lie eighty miles from each other, but one has been seen from the other in a clear day.

The island of Masafuero is uninhabited, except by seals and goats. It lies in latitude $33^{\circ} 41'$ south, and longitude $81^{\circ} 40'$ west. There is no practicable landing place on the north end of the island, on account of the prodigious surf; and on the east side, where Capt. Moss landed, it is so bad, that the people were obliged to swim through the surf, after procuring some boat-loads of seal skins. Seals abound here, and the shores are covered with them. There is likewise plenty of wood, but difficult to be got off: in one of the vallies four or five cords of wood were found, which the heavy surf prevented them from getting away, as it probably had done the persons who cut it. The wood is principally a kind of red cedar, and a sort of hard yellow wood like box, capable of taking a fine polish. During the time the *William* remained at the island, goats enough were caught to afford the crew

crew a constant supply of fresh provisions; and abundance of fish may likewise be taken in a very short time. Capt. Moss saw large and small hawks there; the smallest no bigger than a goldfinch; and something like it. Living wholly undisturbed by man in this distant spot, these birds were quite tame. A wild cabbage was found; but it would not boil soft: the sailors, however, eat it. The island is distant from the main land of South America one hundred and forty leagues; and eighty miles west of Juan Fernandez. The south end is the highest, its cliffs being almost perpendicular from the sea, and in the calmest weather it has a bad surf breaking on it. The north end is also high, but a fine green low point stretches from the bottom of the cliff to the northward, a perfect level of at least a mile and a half. The east side of the island is the most pleasing, being split into vallies which are rich in verdure, covered with trees, and abounding with flowers of the lily and violet kinds. A copious stream of water runs down every valley, and expands in its descent amongst the rocks into several successive reservoirs, which hold large quantities. But the seals play in these waters so far up the vallies, that the water has a bad taste, unless it is taken from above the places which they frequent.

Masafuero yields all the refreshments that can reasonably be wished, and if it afforded good anchorage, it would be a very desirable place for ships to touch at; but it does not, though there are places where an anchor may be let go in foul ground. On a temporary visit, however, standing off and on answers every purpose, and nothing but great distress can warrant anchoring here. When under weigh, a vessel is ready to shift as the wind does, thereby always keeping on the lee side of the island, for it is impossible to land on the weather side. All ships that come here for seals should have a strong built boat to anchor behind the surf, where she might be loaded by hauling them off. Capt. Moss had his boats staved in one of his attempts to land, the surf running so high and breaking a considerable distance from the shore. On the east side there is a small inlet that has good landing when the wind is from S. W. to N. N. W. but the wind at S. E. blows right in. It is the only place they saw where a boat could be hauled up; they got there 2100 seals in the few days of their stay. Capt. Moss called this inlet Enderby's Cove, in compliment to one of his owners. W.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE CONTROVERSY RESPECTING THE EARLY STATE OF HOMER'S POEMS.

OF the different periods into which the history of Homer's poems may be divided, the first, extending from the time of their composition till the age of Pisistratus, being wholly destitute of contemporary

temporary records, is necessarily enveloped in an obscurity, which, while on the one hand it may repel the cautious enquirer, by the little hope which it affords him of penetrating to the object of his research, will perhaps on the other prove inviting to the spirit of adventurous curiosity and bold conjecture.

From the time to which the composition of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, whatever were the primitive form of those poems, may with probability be referred, to that in which history begins to speak of them with certainty under a form nearly resembling that which they at present bear, nearly four centuries elapse, during which we are destitute of accurate knowledge respecting the civil and political state of Greece, and possess still less information respecting the state of literature and the arts. The little positive evidence which has reached us, leads us to suppose, that the art which was then in use, whatever might be its nature, of transmitting literary works, was so imperfect as to be incapable of preserving the union of parts in long compositions. We are assured by repeated and uncontradicted testimony, that in the time of Pisistratus, the poems of Homer existed only in scattered fragments, recited for the amusement of the people by the rhapsodists, and repeated without regard to the order of connection. The incidents which are related respecting the poet himself are all so manifestly the work of fiction, that his life has almost ceased to be a subject of enquiry; and the utmost that can be affirmed is, that within a given compass of time, and a certain district of country, of no very precise limits, such a poet lived. Various questions present themselves. "Was the art of writing known in Homer's time, or not in use till after his death? Are the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, as we have them at present, wholly composed by the same person? Were the several parts of them arranged by the author in the same order in which they now appear?"* That these are not light questions, the remarks which have been already made will perhaps be sufficient to shew.

An hypothesis, not absolutely new, has been lately brought into notice by a distinguished continental scholar,† and defended with great learning and ingenuity, that various parts of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are the works of different ancient bards, and that they never existed in an united state, till they were collected at Athens under the direction of Pisistratus. This opinion has been embraced by many foreign scholars, and has received the sanction of professor Heyne, by whom it has been elaborately defended in his late edition of the *Iliad*.

The arguments by which it has been supported are chiefly the following:

1st. That for the formation of works of such extent as the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, the use of writing appears to be almost indispensably necessary. The composition of a regular poem, comprizing upwards of fifteen thousand verses, without the aid of characters or some artificial substitute for memory, to fix the poet's thoughts as he proceeds,

* Monthly Review of Knight on the Greek Alphabet.

† Wolf, Professor at Halle, in Saxony.

is not less incredible, it is said, than the supposition, that a modern ship, with all its greatness of design and complexity of parts, could be constructed by the tools of a savage, adapted to no operation of greater skill and extent than the hollowing of a tree and the formation of a rude canoe.

The common account of historians purports, that at an age considerably preceding that of the Trojan war, letters were introduced into Greece by a colony of Phœnicians, under the conduct of Cadmus. The very obscurity of the time to which this event is referred, as well as of many succeeding centuries, cannot but render this tradition somewhat doubtful. And indeed it may be safely affirmed, that whatever is related by the ancients respecting the origin and early state of writing, is related with so little evidence, that it is to be received only so far as it is consistent with the probability of fact. For many centuries after the supposed age of Cadmus, no trace remains of the existence of alphabetical characters among the Greeks. No mention is made of literary works, on which reliance can be placed. No inscriptions exist, or are known to have existed; for those which are cited by Herodotus from the temple of Apollo Ismenius at Thebes, cannot be considered as worthy of dependence; and the fictions of Fourmont scarcely deserve mention. The little credit which is to be paid to Greek testimony in reference to the early periods of their history, is indeed almost proverbial. "*Mirum est quo procedat Græca credulitas; nullum tam impudens mendacium est, quod teste careat.*"

It is observed, that no mention occurs of the art of writing in Homer. Little positive proof can, indeed, be considered as resulting from the silence of a poet. There are, however, two passages in his works, which seem naturally to lead to the mention of alphabetical writing, and which have in fact been considered as referring to that art, but which on an attentive consideration seem not only to admit, but to require, a different interpretation. The first and most important occurs in the story of Bellerophon, related in the sixth book of the Iliad. Prætus, misled by his wife to seek the destruction of Bellerophon, but fearing to violate the rites of hospitality, sends him to Iobates, his son-in-law, giving him

σηματα λευγα,
Γραφας εν πινακι πικτω θυμοφθορα πολλα. Il. vi. 168.

The word *σηματα*, however, implies nothing more than some arbitrary signs, which had a conventional signification. Accordingly (v. 177.) Iobates asks to see the sign which Bellerophon had brought, and seeing its purport, takes pursuant measures. A man would scarcely be trusted to bear a written order for his own death. The verb *γραφω*, in its original signification, means not to write, but to mark by cutting, to engrave, being indeed of kindred origin with the latter word. The second passage is not of much consequence, and indeed evidently cannot relate to alphabetical characters. When the Grecian chiefs are challenged by Hector, they agree to decide by lot who shall be the champion of his country. Each hero puts a mark

upon

upon his lot, which, as it is borne round, is only recognized by him, to whom it belongs. The word employed is the same as in the former case.

Notwithstanding the currency which the story of Cadmus has gained, it appears that the period of the introduction of alphabetical characters was a subject of great controversy and uncertainty among the Greeks themselves. There is a remarkable passage in Josephus to this effect. It was not till a late period, says that historian, that the Greeks became acquainted with the nature and use of letters. They who assign the earliest date for their introduction, boast that they were received from Cadmus and the Phœnicians; but are unable, he observes, to adduce in support of their opinion any specimen of writing which can be referred to those early times. He represents it as having been a subject of great doubt and enquiry, whether at a period long subsequent, that of the Trojan war, the use of letters had been introduced; and adds, that the opinion, that they were then unknown, was esteemed the most probable. "No writing, indeed, the genuineness of which is acknowledged, is found among the Greeks earlier than the poetry of Homer; and it is said, that even he did not commit his poetry to writing, but that having been preserved by memory, the loose songs were afterwards connected." (Jos. cont. Ap.)

The *Odyssey* not being, like the *Æneid* and other more recent epic poems, a work of imitation, may be supposed to afford a just description of the customs of the age to which it relates. We there meet with nothing like epistolary intercourse. All information is sought from travellers, and trusted to verbal and casual conveyance. There is, therefore, considerable force in the following observation of Rousseau. "J'ose avancer que toute l'*Odysée* n'est qu'un tissu de bêtises et d'inepties, qu'une lettre ou deux eussent réduit en fumée, au lieu qu'on rend ce poëme raisonnable, et même assez bien conduit, en supposant que ses héros aient ignoré l'écriture." It may, indeed, be said, that the art of writing might be unknown at the time of the Trojan war, but introduced in the interval between that event and the age of Homer; and that the poet, as a skilful delineator of manners and observer of propriety, was careful to adapt his descriptions to the age to which they were assigned. A poet, however, in a rude state of society, commonly draws from objects before him. The composers of romances in the middle ages are much better authorities for the manners of their own time and country than for the customs of ancient Greece and Rome, and when they quit their province, chivalry and magic and feudal institutions pervade their descriptions in a very ludicrous manner. Setting aside their fables, the arguments of his poems may, however, in the time of Homer, have been subjects of history, from which he was not at liberty to depart, and which might confine him to justice of description, even in circumstances differing from the customs of his age.

The period of the introduction of letters among the Greeks may remain very doubtful, and different enquirers will differ by many centuries in their computation. It may be considered as approaching much nearer to certainty, that till considerably after the time of Homer,

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the art of writing was not in extensive use, from the want of convenient substances, adapted for the ready reception of characters. It is long before we hear of any other materials than such as are adapted only for laws, decrees, inscriptions, and other short compositions; wood, stone, and metals. Skins of beasts, and afterwards the papyrus, succeeded; but there is probably no proof of their use in Greece earlier than the sixth or seventh century before the christian æra.

The profession of the rhapsodists, and the esteem in which they were held, may be regarded as a proof that no very ready method of transmitting literary compositions was early in use. With the increasing frequency and ease of writing and reading, the estimation of bards and minstrels has always declined. The works of Tasso are still recited at Venice, but it is only among the Gondoliers, "*qui ne sont pas grands lecteurs*."

It is an ingenious and just observation of Wolf, that the origin of prose composition, and the expeditious use of writings are nearly connected. The recurring cadence of poetry, and the laws by which its sounds are confined, are an artificial help of memory; and any composition of considerable length, transmitted by memory, may be expected to be in verse. Of prose writings we have no record till three centuries after the time of Homer.

From these considerations it is represented as extremely doubtful, whether in Greece, nine centuries before the Christian æra, thirty thousand verses could be committed to writing; and therefore doubtful whether the poems of Homer could have been composed at that early period in the state in which we have received them.

It is urged 2dly, that testimony is in favour of this hypothesis. We have had occasion before to give some account of the collection of the rhapsodies, which is said by the ancients to have been made under the direction of Pisistratus. The expressions of many ancient writers on this subject are strong, clear, and remarkable. They induced Bentley to affirm, that "these loose songs were not collected together into the form of an epic poem till about 500 years after" the age of Homer. The circumstance is thus described by a living historian, who seems to take no part in the controversy. "Homer is generally supposed to have flourished about 907 A. C.; to have followed the occupation of a wandering minstrel, and to have composed his poems in detached fragments and separate ballads and episodes. Pisistratus, about 540 A. C. employed some learned men to collect and methodize these fragments; and to this we owe the complete poems of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*."* If this be a just representation of the fact, and it is certainly the representation given by the ancients, we do not hesitate to say, that our faith in the genuineness of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, as works of one ancient bard, rests on slender evidence. What reason is there to suppose that Homer was the only early poet who made the Trojan war the subject of his song? And after a lapse of four centuries destitute of learning, what judgment, in the infancy of criticism, could in every instance with certainty distinguish his genuine productions

* Elements of General History. by A. F. Tytler, now Lord Woodhouselee.

tions from those of contemporary or immediately subsequent bards? Credulity, rather than scepticism, or critical discrimination, was the characteristic quality of the early period of Greek literature.

It has been likewise maintained, that the formation of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* by the subsequent coalition of parts originally distinct and independent, is in itself more credible and more consistent with the circumstances of the age, than the supposition that they issued at once into the world, complete and perfect, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter.

Three hypotheses, says Heyne, may be formed, to account for the existence of these poems; the *first*, that they were originally framed by one author, such as we have received them; the *second*, that the plan and argument were delineated by an original author, and the outline filled up at successive periods, by the gradual insertion of particular parts; the *third*, that the rhapsodies existed anciently in the state of separate songs, and that at a later period, and an æra of greater cultivation, some fortunate genius arose, who skilfully constructed from these scattered parts the epic system which we now possess.

To the first of these suppositions, he objects the imperfect state of Grecian cultivation at the time to which the great works are ascribed; a time when Greece in general was barbarous and uncivilized, and Attica itself, the destined parent of the liberal arts, a sterile tract, unimproved by culture and undistinguished from the surrounding states. Even the Ionians of Asia, who preceded their European brethren in arts and cultivation, had in all probability scarcely laid the foundation of that prosperous state to which they afterwards attained. The second he considers as contradicting both analogy and testimony, and therefore inadmissible; the third, as corresponding with the usual principles of human improvement, and supported by historical evidence.

The poems of Homer, it is further said, are easily capable of being divided into parts, such as those which are supposed by this hypothesis. "The ancients," says Aelian, "were accustomed to sing the poems of Homer in separate parts, with titles such as the following: The Battle of the Ships, the Dolonia, the Pre-eminence of Agamemnon, the Catalogue of the Ships, the Patroclea, the Redemption, the Games at the Funeral of Patroclus, the Violation of the Treaty." He likewise mentions similar divisions of the *Odyssey*.

It may likewise be observed, that nature and early simplicity universally characterize the execution of these poems, art and studied regularity, their plan.

To these arguments various considerations may be opposed.

The ancients in general speak of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* as the genuine and uncontradicted works of Homer. Of the multitude of compositions ascribed to that poet, the genuineness of the rest was frequently controverted, but these were commonly considered as above suspicion. It is difficult, however, in many instances to decide, whether the testimony of the ancients is to be confined to the constituent rhapsodies in their separate state, or extended to that united structure

in which they at present appear. It is obvious also, that the most ancient writers remaining were nearly as destitute of historical information concerning their national bard, as we of the present day. It appears likewise to have been a custom to attach the name of Homer to every ancient Ionic poem which was not appropriated to any other claimant. It must, however, be admitted, that the consent of antiquity is of considerable force, though broken by a long interval of ignorance, and not altogether free from exception. Seneca (de brev. vit.) mentions as one of the useless questions of the Greeks, the enquiry whether the Iliad and Odyssey were the works of the same author. The advocates for the negative of this question are repeatedly mentioned in the Venetian Scholia under the appellation of *χωριζομενοι*. Considerable passages of both poems fell under the suspicion of various ancient critics. Eustathius says, that it was asserted by the ancients, that the tenth book, though written by Homer, was not originally part of the Iliad, but inserted by Pisistratus. The conclusion of the Odyssey, as is well known, was condemned by Aristarchus, and with much apparent reason.

With respect to the introduction of writing among the Greeks, admitting the determination of that event to be important to the controversy, its very obscurity yields a presumption that it considerably preceded the Olympiads, to which æra the age of Homer was probably antecedent by little more than a century.

If the genius of Homer should appear to have far outstripped his age, this circumstance affords no decisive proof that the works attributed to him are not genuine. Two centuries passed in English literature from the composition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales till the appearance of any other work, at once great in design and splendid in execution.

The argument which has been derived from the facility of separating the Iliad and Odyssey into independent parts, does not appear to be very forcible. Virgil and Milton might be subjected with equal ease to a similar operation. In the former we have the destruction of Troy, the wanderings of Æneas and his companions, the love of Dido, the games at the tomb of Anchises, the descent into the infernal regions; in the latter, the battle of the angels, the creation of the world, the state of man in Paradise, with other similar divisions.

The Odyssey furnishes a proof that even at the remote age to which Homer is assigned, the composition of works of considerable length was not impracticable. In the latter half of that poem, the scene of which passes in the island of Ithaca, there is, perhaps, a stricter connexion of parts, with the exception of the conclusion, than in almost any other poetical composition of equal length, and it must from its origin have been one work.

Lastly, the internal evidence is strongly in favour of the common hypothesis. The uniformity of style which pervades the two poems ascribed to Homer, is not, perhaps, a decisive circumstance in its support. A considerable similarity of language may probably have been prevalent among the ancient bards, who had the same ideas to convey, and

and who sought for no far-fetched expressions by which to communicate them. But for the similarity of genius it is more difficult to account. Let the reader pass from the perusal of Homer to that of Quintus Calaber; how cold and flat does the poem of the latter appear, in comparison with that of the former, of which it professes to be a continuation. On this argument principally we would propose to rest the defence of the commonly received opinion, an argument so forcible, that even the arch-heretic himself is constrained to confess, "*Amplius dicendum atque ingenue profitendum est. Nunc quoque usu venit mihi non nunquam, quod non dubito eventurum item aliis esse, ut quoties abducto ab historicis argumentis animo, redeo ad continentem Homeri lectionem et interpretationem, mihiq[ue] impero illarum omnium rationum oblivisci, quoties animadverto ac reputo mecum, quam in universum æstimanti unus his carminibus insit color, aut certe quam egregie carmini cuique suus constet color, quam apte ubique tempora rebus, res temporibus, aliquot loci adeo sibi alludentes congruant et constant, quam denique æqualiter in primariis personis eadem lineamenta servantur et ingeniorum et animorum; vix mihi quisquam irasci et succensere gravius poterit, quam ipse facio mihi, simulque veteribus illis, qui tot obiter jactis indicis destruunt vulgarem fidem, ac suam ipsorum.*" Wolf. præf. in Hom.

The point on which the historical determination of the controversy seems principally to rest, is, whether Pisistratus *formed* or *restored* the order of the Iliad and Odyssey. The expressions of many of the ancients are favourable to the former supposition, and if this be admitted, the common hypothesis can scarcely be tenable, and the reputed poems of Homer must be regarded as a skilful collection and composition of ancient and beautiful Ionic songs. The internal evidence pleads strongly in favour of the supposition, that from the very origin of the rhapsodies, the Iliad and Odyssey were connected works; and in this case we must suppose that Pisistratus only superintended a corrected edition of the poems of Homer, and attempted to enforce an attention to their natural order and connexion, which had been neglected but not obliterated by the carelessness of the rhapsodists.

It would be unjust in conclusion not to observe, that whatever opinion be formed of the doctrine inculcated by Wolf in his *Prolegomena*, the learning and ingenuity with which it is maintained must be held in the highest estimation, and his book probably contains more just and philosophical views of the progress of Greek literature than any other work extant.

D.

 EXTRACTS FROM THE GRECIAN DRAMA.

No 2.

Medea to her Children.

JASON, whose life had been saved by Medea, married his benefactress, and arrived with her at Corinth, where he became enamoured of Glauca, daughter of Creon, the reigning prince.

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The nuptials of Jason and Glauca are celebrated, and Medea, with difficulty, gains permission from her faithless husband to remain in the city for one day. Having at length obtained this favour, she employs the allotted time in meditating and perfecting schemes of revenge on the royal pair.

Under pretence of gratitude for the lenity of her rival, Glauca, in granting her a day's residence in the city, she presents her by the hands of her children with a charmed robe and mitre of the richest texture, both wrought by her art to consume the wearer.

She permits Jason to live, but determines to avenge her injuries on him by the murder of their common children. The feelings of a mother revolt from the horrid suggestion; and the following speech paints the fluctuation between parental tenderness and the rage of an injured wife.

The desperation of this infuriate sorceress forms a striking contrast to the delicacy and gentleness of Alcestis, and the tender farewell of Admetus.

MEDEA TO HER CHILDREN.

Oh children, children of your mother 'rest,
 One home is yours, one country yet is left,
 Where ye shall ever dwell, while I remain
 A sleepless wanderer o'er this world of pain;
 Before I saw you flourish by my side,
 And in your glory felt a parent's pride;
 Before I saw you blest in love's delights,
 And bore the torches at your nuptial rites.
 Ah me! in vain a mother's throes I knew,
 In vain a lovely offspring round me grew—
 Yes—I had hopes your duty might assuage
 My future sorrows, and the weight of age,
 That filial hands (Oh, envied fate) might close
 My eyelids sunk in death, my limbs compose.
 Farewel, sweet tendance—from my children torn
 This dreary sojourn upon each I mourn;
 To splendid slavery rais'd you ne'er shall see
 Your parent weak in years and poverty—
 Ah me—those looks why hither will ye cast?
 Why smile ye thus?—a smile that is your last—
 Alas—I fail—my boasted courage dies
 Subdued and melted by my childrens' eyes;
 I cannot do the deed—my thoughts relent—
 Come rather partners of my banishment,
 To work you harm would break your father's rest—
 That harm would stab like death your mother's breast.
 I turn to pity, and relent in tears—
 But oh! what ills await my future years!
 And unrevenged shall I endure them all?
 Shall those who hate me triumph in my fall?

Unsex

Unsex me, vengeance, and my soul forsake
 Ye natural thoughts, that all the mother wake.
 Go boys within—if there some stranger rest
 Who fears to look upon a deed unblest,
 Let him away—Yet oh! my hand forbear—
 Unhappy wretch, thy smiling offspring spare—
 Spare them to shield thee in thy feeble age,
 And tend thy steps thro' life's lone pilgrimage:

No, by the powers of right, they were not born
 To bear the oppressor's wrong, the tyrant's scorn;
 Death claims my darling sons; and she who gave
 A being, now devotes them to the grave.

And hark! my rival shrieks in agonies
 Drest in my spell-wrought gifts—and now she dies—
 Poor queen thou diest—the same sad dreary road
 Must by my children and myself be trod;
 Come, blooming boys, and to your mother give
 Your little hands; caress her while ye live;
 Oh dearest hand, oh dearest form, and face,
 And mien, that speaks you of a noble race,
 Be happy—but below—your sire denies
 All happiness beneath these upper skies;
 Oh sweet embrace, soft bosoms, fragrant breath
 That warms your hearts, how soon to ebb in death!
 Away—away—your look, your fond caress
 Melts me to all a mother's tenderness;
 Until I brood upon my life accurst,
 Then stern and pitiless I dare the worst;
 My softer nature vengeance puts to shame,
 And furies guide my dagger to its aim.

In this play is a striking passage on the power and application of music, which the poet commends, not as the companion of the banquet, but as the soother of despair, madness, and sorrow. The English version of this animated and beautiful extract is the noblest effort of poetry which Dr. Johnson has bequeathed us.

In page 26 of my Translations is one of the famous Hymns to Health, by Ariphron; as this was written in an unlucky hour, I have attempted it again. The rapture of this little hymn will be felt most forcibly by those whose lips have been parched with fever, or whose cheeks have been flushed with a hectic glow. Dr. Johnson, who was a sufferer under illness, and who looked with a gloomy prescience to future imbecility, paints the feelings communicated to him by this beautiful

* See Transl. from Anthol. &c. p. 100. note 1. where this exquisite fragment is cited.

beautiful address in colours glowing as those of the poem from which they are caught. "There is, says he, among the fragments of the Greek poets, a short Hymn to health, in which her power of exalting the happiness of life, of heightening the gifts of fortune, and adding enjoyment to possession, is inculcated with so much force and beauty, that no one who has ever languished under the discomforts and infirmities of a lingering disease can read it without feeling the images dance in his heart, and adding from his own experience new vigour to the wish, and, from his own imagination, new colours to the picture. The particular occasion of this little composition is not known, but it is probable that the author had been sick, and in the first raptures of returning vigour addressed Health in the following manner."—*Rambler*, No. 48.

He cites the original, accompanied with a translation in prose, which is incorrect. Had he translated it in verse, he would, doubtless, have superseded the following attempt.

Health, brightest visitant from heav'n,
Grant me with thee to rest;
For the short term by nature giv'n
Be thou my constant guest:
For all the pride that wealth bestows,
The pleasure that from children flows,
Whate'er attends on royal state
That makes men covet to be great,

Whatever sweets we hope to find
In Love's delightful snares,
Whatever good by heav'n assign'd,
Whatever pause from cares,
All flourish at thy smile divine,
The spring of loveliness is thine,
And every joy that warms our hearts
With thee approaches, and departs.

NARVA.

ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND
CURIOUS BOOKS.

Pharonnida: a heroick Poem, by William Chamberlayne, of Shaftesbury, in the county of Dorcet.

Ἰσμε ψεύδεται πολλά λόγων ἐτίμοισιν ὁμοία.

London: printed for Robert Clavell, at the sign of the Stags-head, near St. Gregorys Church, in St. Pauls Church Yard, 1659.

The author of this forgotten poem is briefly noticed by Granger, and by Mr. Isaac Reed in his excellent *Biographia Dramatica*. He was a physician and a zealous cavalier. In 1658 he printed a Tragi-Comedy, called *Love's Victory*, which in 1678 was brought on the stage, and reprinted under the title of *The Wits led by the Nose*, or
a Poet's

a Poet's Revenge. In the Epistle Dedicatory of Pharonnida to Sir William Portman, he speaks of that Baronet's late candid reception of his more youthful labours, "whose humble flights, he says, having your name to beautify their front, past the public view unsullied by the cloudy aspect of the most critic spectator." This probably alludes to his play, as no other work of his is mentioned.

Pharonnida is one of the very worst specimens of versification in the English language, not even excepting Donne's Satires. Yet Chamberlayne was a man of learning and genius. I read his poem when a school-boy, and was interested by the story, and I now read it with an interest derived from higher causes. It is little likely that it will ever be re-edited, but a few pages of the Athenæum will not be mis-employed in exhibiting its fable and some of its characteristic beauties.

The structure, though not the metre, of the poem, resembles that of Gondibert. It is divided into five books, and each book into five cantos; Chamberlayne carrying the imitation of the drama farther than Sir William Davenant had done, and perhaps conceiving that each act should contain in itself all the parts of a drama.

Book 1. Canto 1. Ariamnes, a Spartan lord, is hunting, when he sees a Christian ship attacked and boarded by a Turkish squadron in the bay of Lepanto; but a storm comes on,

the sick day
Was languishing to such a night as lay
O'er the first matter, when confusion dwelt
In the vast chaos, ere the rude mass felt
Heavens segregating breath.

The storm clears off, and the sea is seen strewn with floating wreck—a party of Turks and Christians escaped from the sea are fighting on the sands; Ariamnes and his hunters hasten towards them in time to save a noble christian, by name Argalia, whom, with his wounded friend Aphron, he conveys home with him.

Tw'as the short journey 'twixt the day and night,
The calm fresh evening, Time's hermaphrodite.
The Sun on Light's dilated wings being fled
To call the western villagers from bed;
Ere at his castle they arrive, which stood
Upon a hill, whose basis, fringed with wood,
Shadowed the fragrant meadows, thorough which
A spacious river, striving to enrich
The flowery vallies with whatever might
At home be profit, or abroad delight,
With parted streams that pleasant islands made,
Its gentle current to the sea conveyed.

In the composure of this happy place
Wherein he lived,—as if framed to embrace
So brave a soul as now did animate

It with its presence, strength and beauty sate
Combined in one.

—None were drest

In robes so rich, but what alone exprest
Their master's providence and care to be
A prop to falling hospitality.
For he not, comet like, did blaze out in
This country sphere what had extracted been
From the court's lazy vapours, but had stood
There, like a star of the first magnitude,
With a fixt constancy so long, that now
Grown old in virtue he began to bow
Beneath the weight of time:

—Each servant there excels

All but his fellows in desert; each knew
First when, then how his Lord's commands to do;
None more enjoy'd than was enough, none less,
All did of plenty taste, none of excess,
Riot was here a stranger, but far more
Repining Penury; ne'er from that door
The poor-man went denied, nor did the rich
Ere surfeit there;—'twas the blest medium which
Extracted from all compound virtues we
Make, and then christen Mediocrity.

Here Aphron recovers; when just as the two strangers are preparing to depart, Ariamnes is summoned to court. He then persuades his guests to accompany him there, and tells them the state of the court. The king of the Morea had lost his wife in child-bed of Pharonnida; this daughter, as she grew up, he removed from Corinth into the Vale of Ceres, where he is now going to visit her. A hundred noble Spartans are her guard, under Almanzor, the choice of whom to such an office is the only impeachment of the king's wisdom, he being inordinately ambitious. Aphron falls sick that evening, and Argalia remains to attend him, their host being obliged to obey the summons.

2. One day, when Aphron is recovering, Argalia walks abroad and falls asleep in the forest. Almanzor is in the same forest, and finding two damsels, seizes on one, whom, having in vain attempted to seduce, he endeavours to force. Florenza's cries bring her lover Andremon to her help; Almanzor kills him; but then Argalia comes up, and the ravisher would have fallen under his arm, if his own follower had not arrived and saved him, and now Argalia would have been slain if a party of soldiers appointed to clear the country from banditti, while the court are near, had not come up; seeing Almanzor, they immediately conclude his opponent must be the offender, and accordingly carry Argalia away for judgment as a murderer.

3. Whenever the king is in the Vale of Ceres, his daughter, by especial privilege, is appointed to pass judgment in all causes. Before her

her Argalia is brought, being accused by the relations of those whom he had slain, and who are ready with suborned witnesses against him. Andremon's father does not appear; he, indeed, and Florenza knew the truth,

—but kept by fear in awe,
Where power offends the poor scarce hope for law.

The princess is struck by Argalia's appearance,

whose excelling worth
In this low ebb of fortune, did appear
Such as we fancy virtues that come near
The excellence of angels. Fear had not
Rifled one drop of blood, nor Rage begot
More colour in his cheeks.
His yielding spirits now prepare to meet
Death, cloath'd in thoughts white as his winding sheet.

He on his part, even in this dreadful situation, cannot but admire Pharonnida. The false evidence is so strong that he is condemned, and the jailors are hurrying him away, when Ariamnes comes in, and obtains a reprieve for three days, during which time enquiries may be made by his friends. Aphron also now appears, and warns them how they venture to shed blood so well allied, saying, they were spirits nobly born. Some ambassadors from the Epirot court, who are come with a proposal of marriage for the princess, are sent for, and one of them acknowledges Aphron for his child, the other Argalia for his adopted son.

4. Still the sentence must be executed, if no new proof of his innocence be brought; and the hour of execution arrives, when Ariamnes comes in time with the father of Andremon and Florenza, and a troop of armed countrymen, by whose timely insurrection they have made way through a troop of soldiers stationed by Almanzor to prevent them from appearing. The damsel is called upon for her evidence—

And here vain art
Look on and envy, to behold how far
Thy strict rules (which our youths afflictions are)
Nature transcends; in a discourse which she
With all the flowers of virgin modesty,
Not weeds of rhetoric strewed; to hear her miss,
Or put a blush for a parenthesis,
In the relating that uncivil strife,
Which her sad subject was.

Argalia is acquitted, and Almanzor, not daring to appear, is outlawed. One of the Epirot ambassadors relates how Argalia had been left when an infant to a cottager's care by two strangers, and afterwards adopted by himself, because he had seen him achieve a rare feat of courage at a boar hunt. He shews a jewel which had been left with him.

The skilfullest lapidaries, judging it
 Both for its worth and beauty only fit
 To sparkle in the glorious cabinet
 Of some great queen, such value on it set,
 That all conclude the owner* of 't must be
 Some falling star in the night of royalty.

Before the ambassadors depart, Molarchus, the Spartan admiral, invites them and the court on board his ship, and sails away with them. The other vessels do not for some time suspect treachery, and before they come up Molarchus has carried off Pharonnida in a boat, his crew having taken to the other, and having knocked a hole in the ship, leaving the king and his companions to sink in her. Argalia and Aphron swim to one of these boats, and win it, but Aphron is killed; in this he saves the king and Aphron's father; Ariannes and his own fosterer are drowned. They make an island, where they learn Molarchus has carried Pharonnida into a castle. Argalia secretly gets in, kills him, and delivers her.

5. Molarchus being dead, no means remain of tracing the root of his conspiracy. Argalia, as a reward for his signal services, is appointed to be chief of the princess's guard, as Almanzor had been. The opportunities which his office led to confirm their love

Either in
 Each action of the others did begin
 To place an adoration; she doth see
 Whatever he doth, as shining majesty
 Beneath a cloud; or books where heaven transfers
 Their oracles in unknown characters;
 Like gold yet unrefin'd, or the adamant
 Wrapt up in earth, he only seem'd to want
 Knowledge of worth. Her actions in his sight
 Appear like Fire's feign'd element, with light
 But not destruction arm'd: like the fair Sun
 When thro' a crystal aqueduct he hath run
 His piercing beams, until grown temperate by
 That cooling medium, thro' humility
 Shone her majestic worth. In either's eyes
 The other seem'd to wear such a disguise
 As poets cloath'd their wandering gods in, when
 In forms disguised they here convers'd with men.

—Like the amorous vine
 When crawling o'er the weeds it strives to twine
 Embraces with the elm, he stands: while she
 Desires to bend, but like that lovesick tree
 By greatness is denied.—His eagle sight
 Is born to gaze upon no lesser light;

—he

* I have corrected the text, which reads *honour*. The whole book is villainously printed, and full of such blunders.

—he else had been
 Degenerate from that royal every whence
 He first did spring, altho' he fell from thence
 Unfledged, the growing pinions of his fame
 Wanting the purple tincture of his name
 And titles (both unknown;)—yet shall he fly
 On his own merit's strength a pitch as high.

Pharonnida has a dream, which unfolds something of the mystery of his birth. She sees the three royal families of Sparta, Epire, and Elotia, which are all descended from one common stock. The first terminates in her, the second in Zoranza, the crown of the third falls from old Gelon's head at fierce Zoranza's feet; but presently she sees Gelon in a pilgrim's dress, leading in a lovely boy; and the rest of the dream shadows great dangers and Argalia her deliverer.

On the morrow Argalia delivers to her a packet from her father. It relates to the Epirot's courtship, and contains letters upon the subject from him himself.

Inclosed within this rough lord's letters, she
 Received his picture, which inform'd her he
 Wanted dissimulation (that worst part
 Of courtship) to put compliments of art
 On his effigies; his stern brow far more
 Glorying in the scars, than in the crown he wore.
 His active youth made him retainer to
 The court of Mars, something too long to sue
 For entrance into Love's. Like mornings clad
 In griesled frosts, ere plump-cheek'd Autumn had
 Shorn the glebe's golden locks, some silver hairs
 Mixt with his black appeared. His age despairs
 Not of a hopeful heir, nor could his youth
 Promise much more: the venerable truth
 Of glorious-victories that stuck his name
 For ornament in the frontispiece of Fame,
 Together with his native greatness were
 His orators to plead for love.

Over these letters Pharonnida weeps in secret, and in a passionate soliloquy of great beauty declares her determination to endure all evils, even poverty—

That weed which kills the gentle flower of love,
 rather than renounce her hopes of Argalia. This is said so loud, that Argalia as he is retiring hears her, listening indeed

Attentive as an envied tyrant to
 Suspected counsels.

Here ends the first book, or act, as it is designed, of the poem.

Book 2. Canto 1. Almanzor meanwhile has been plotting rebellion. Amphibia, one of Pharonnida's ladies, envious of the favour shewn to Florenza, conspires with him. She is seized at a mask in the palace, forced into a coach, and carried off. The country is alarmed, and a body of peasants rescue her.

2. 3. Almanzor collects an army, and totally defeats the king, who flies to a castle in which he had previously secured his daughter. Almanzor sends here to explain his intentions, which, he says, are to save the country from the yoke of the Epirote, by marrying the princess himself. This proposal being rejected with disdain, he besieges the castle, which holds out till reduced to extremity by famine. Then the king prepares to sally and die sword in hand. But at the very time, Argalia, who has been for succour to the Epirote, comes with a detachment from the main army, meaning to succour the castle, falls upon the besiegers in a fog and routs them. A party of the rebels take refuge in a cave; Argalia and the king pursue, and having conquered them, proceed to explore the wonders of the place. They find a dark and ugly lake, with an old tower in the midst thereof, to which they get by stones like ruined arches. In this tower is a magnificent room, where the statue of a king is sitting, with a lamp burning before him, a sceptre in his right hand, his left resting on a tablet on which these lines are written.

When striving to remove this light
Two princes leaves involved in night,
The time draws near that shall pull down
My old Morea's triple crown,
Uniting on one royal head
What to disjoin such discord bred.
But let the more remote take heed,
For there's a third ordained to bleed.
For when I'm read, not understood,
Then shall Epirus' royal blood
By ways no mortal yet must know
Within the Ælotian channel flow.

Having read this, Argalia attempts to take away the lamp, when the sceptre strikes it, and they are left in darkness, according to the old tale so often repeated from the *Gesta Romanorum* down to the history of Goody Two Shoes's brother; when they have got new light they see that the image has mouldered to dust, and the whole enchantment is at an end. The Epirote army cuts off most of the fugitives, but Almanzor escapes.

4. 5. Chamberlayne is often pedantic, and his pedantry not unfrequently professional, as in the beginning of this Canto,

That too inferior branch which strove to rise
With the Basilick to anastomize,
Thus drain'd, the states plethoric humours are
Reduced to harmony.

A rebellion

A rebellion in some of his conquests calls away the Epirote suddenly. The king removes Pharonnida to a palace near the walls of his capital, Corinth. Argalia still continues commander of her guard. Amphibia makes the king suspicious of him, and as an honourable way of removing him, he is sent with succours to the Epirot. The parting scene with the princess would have been beautiful but for the vile versification. The book concludes with the following remarkable passage, written, as appears by the margin, just before the second battle of Newbury.

But ere calmed thoughts, to prosecute our story,
Salute thy ears with the deserved glory
Our martial lover purchased here—I must
Let my pen rest awhile, and see the rust
Scour'd from my own sword; for a fatal day
Draws on those gloomy hours, whose short steps may
In Britain's blushing chronicle write more
Of sanguine guilt than a whole age before.
To tell our too neglected troops that we
In a just cause are slow, we ready see
Our rallied foes; nor will it our slothful crime
Expunge, to say Guilt wakened them betime.
From every quarter the affrighted scout
Brings swift alarums in; hovering about
The clouded tops of the adjacent hills,
Like ominous vapours lie their troops: noise fills
Our yet unrallied army, and we now,
Grown legible, in the contracted brow,
Discern whose heart looks pale with fear. If in
This rising storm of blood, which doth begin
To drop already, I'm not wash'd into
The grave, my next safe quarter shall renew
Acquaintance with Pharonnida—till then
I leave the muses to converse with men.

Book 3. Canto 1. An episodical love story, which ends in the banishment of Euriolus and Mazara, two of the knights of her guard.

2. The king surprises his daughter reading a letter from Argalia; a scene of high merit follows, and he sends to the Epirot Zoranza to make away with him, as a man equally dangerous to both. Zoranza gives him the command of the town of Ardenna, but the governor has secret instructions to murder him in the night. Accordingly at midnight a band of assassins enter his chamber. Now it happened that there was a prophecy current in the town, which declared, that when it should be stained by treachery under the veil of friendship, its tower should be surprized. To elude this prediction they carry Argalia out of the town to murder him; a body of Turks rescue him and surprize the town, but are driven out and reëmbark, carrying Argalia away prisoner. Zoranza then, to remove all witnesses of his treason,
poisons

poisons the governor. The king once more removes Pharonnida, and places her under the guard of Brumorchus, a faithful barbarian.

3. 4. The Turks meet a Rhodian squadron; during the battle Argalia gets loose from his chains, frees his fellow-slaves, wins the galley, and thus disordering the enemy's fleet, enables the Rhodians to win the victory. The Turks besiege Rhodes, and he distinguishes himself in its defence. A Turk kills three knights successively in single combat; Argalia then goes against him and kills him; at this the Turks are so incensed, that in violation of the truce for the combat, they rush upon him, enter the gates, and win the town, which they sack, and carry him away prisoner. They present him to Jonusa, the bashaw's wife, sister of the Turk whom he had slain, that she may take her revenge upon him. She becomes enamoured of him, and sends for him at midnight, but he resists her temptations. Jonusa at this falls sick, and her servant Manto, as the only means of saving her, writes a note in Argalia's name, expressing regret for his uncourteous refusal of her favours. This letter the bashaw finds on his return, and conceals himself in the apartment when Argalia is brought to undergo a second temptation; then he comes forth and stabs Jonusa, gives Argalia his signet, that he may save himself, being struck by his virtue, stabs himself, and dies by the side of his wife. Argalia sets the other christians at liberty, recovers the city, and is chosen prince of the senate.

5. Argalia goes with his fleet to form alliances; on his way he saves the prince of Cyprus from a Turkish squadron, who is bound to the Morea to seek Pharonnida in marriage. Argalia goes with him, being unknown. Zoranza comes upon the same errand. The Cypriot, taking Argalia with him at one of his interviews, discovers their loves, and generously resolves to aid it. Accordingly he assists him to surprize the castle in which she is guarded at night; the prince is wounded and left for dead; an alarm gun is fired just as they have succeeded; luckily a fire breaks out in the Cypriot's tents, and while the crowd repair that way Argalia carries Pharonnida off.

Book 4. Canto 1. Orlinda, the sister of Zoranza, who is in love with Amindor, finds him lying as dead; removes him; conceals and cures him; after his recovery he appears in the disguise of an African prince, banished from his own country for having embraced christianity. Argalia, the princess, and Florenza, are attacked in the morning by a band of robbers; his sword breaking, he is left for dead, and the women carried to the secret hold of the banditti, which is a castle or palace excavated in a rock, the work of old time, and appearing on the outside like a rock hung with ivy. Almanzor is the captain of this band, and by listening to Pharonnida's solitary lamentations, he soon learns who had been the companion of her flight.

2. An old woman brings Argalia's ring to Pharonnida, and tells her that its owner releases her from all engagements to him, and begs her to save his life by yielding to Almanzor. Aware that this is false, she declares her readiness to die also, and is shut up in a sepulchre in one of the vaults of the castle, with a dead body, habited like Argalia.

Some

Some prisoners in an adjoining dungeon see the light of the lamp which is suspended over this tomb, and force their way toward it: Euriolus is among them. The old woman comes in to see if Pharonnida is disposed to yield; they make her open the spring of the tomb, which else they could not have discovered, and direct them how to find their way out; release Florenza by her means, shut her in the tomb, and all escape together to the dwelling of Ismander, one of their party.

3. An episode relating the history of Ismander's marriage; this is of a comic character, and perhaps induced the author to call his work a tragi-comical poem, as he does in the title of the third book.

4. 5. Argalia is found by a Carmelite, restored to life and carried to the monastery. Here one of the monks discovers him by the jewel which he always wears next his heart, and tells him the history of his birth. The king, his father, after having escaped with him, then an infant, from the wreck of his kingdom, had retired into this monastery, but not long since had gone on pilgrimage to a church in his own capital, in pursuance of a vow. Here finding that the usurper, Zarrobrin, had brought forward an impostor as his son, because the people were desirous to have the old line restored, the king has been persuaded by his friends to attempt to recover his crown, but had been defeated, and was in prison at this time.

The last book begins with a complaint, or rather a confession, of the author's ill fortune.

Here harsh employments, the unsavoury weeds
Of barren wants, had over-run the seeds
Of fancy with domestic cares, and in
Those winter storms shipwreck'd whate'er had been
My youth's imperfect offspring, had not I,
For love of this neglected poverty:—
Yet blush not gentle muse, thou oft hast had
Followers by fortune's hand as meanly clad,
And such as when time had worn envy forth,
Succeeding ages honour'd for their worth.

Pharonnida, believing Argalia to be dead, determines to enter a convent. Florenza resolves to accompany her. Just when they are on the point of taking the vows the nunnery is stormed, and the princess carried off by Almanzor, who obtains pardon by restoring her to her father, and is himself reinstated in all his former honours.

2. Argalia goes to Zarrobrin's army, which is at war with the Epirots. By his high reputation, gained when in the service of the Epirot, he obtains a command. Zarrobrin, who cannot trust to the natives, soon gives Argalia the command of all the strangers in his army. They are victorious, and on their return to the capital of Ætolia, the usurper brings the old king to trial, and sentences him to lose his head. Here we find the *ψενδια απομοισει ομοια* indicated in the motto to the poem, and we find also that the Restoration and its consequences must have been fully expected when this book was printed.

printed. Argalia saves his father on the scaffold, avows his birth, and seizes Zarrobrin, who, with the false prince, is torn in pieces by the people. The king's judges are all put to death, and the restoration completely effected. Soon afterwards the old king dies, Argalia succeeds to the throne, and sends Euriolus, whom he had taken prisoner in the war against Epire, to Pharonnida.

3. 4. Argalia now sends ambassadors, as king of Ætolia, to ask Pharonnida in marriage. He is refused, and the king, incapable of forgiving a man whom he had injured, sends troops to aid the Epirots against him, and determines without delay to wed his daughter to Zoranza. In this extremity the Cypriot prince, Amindor, again comes to save her. He lays a plan for her escape, which is overheard by Amphibia, and by her communicated to Almanzor. The king was subject to sudden fits of disease, for which an old friar alone knew the remedy, and when the friar was dying he communicated the secret to Pharonnida, who used to prepare it for her father. At this very time he had been seized with one of the fits, and she sends him the medicine by Amphibia. This wicked woman lets Almanzor mix poison with it, and gives it to the king. Almanzor then puts on the apparel which the Cypriot prince had hidden in a cave for his own disguise, and in this dress waylays Zoranza, the Epirot, in his evening walk; kills him, and wounds a lord in his company, then escapes. In the morning the king is found dead in his bed, Zoranza found murdered, and Pharonnida and the Cypriot caught by a party placed to intercept them, he being in the dress which Zoranza's murderer had worn, according to the testimony of the Epirot lord. They are brought to trial and condemned to death, unless within twenty days a champion shall acquit them by combat against Almanzor.

5. The last Canto opens with an address to the reader, the beginning of which is fine.

If on those vanish'd Heroes that are fled
Thro' the unknown dark chasmas of the dead,
To rest in regions so remote from hence,
'Twixt them and life there's no intelligence,
Whene'er thou look'st thro' Time's dim optics, then
Brave emulation of those braver men
Rouses that ray of heaven thy soul, to be
A sharer in their fame's eternity,
Thou hast then a genius fit to entertain
A Muse's flight.

Argalia, who is besieged in his capital, sallies, cuts his way through the enemy, and leaves them in such a state as easily to be defeated by his people. He hastens to Corinth, arrives to the very minute of time, and kills Almanzor, who, with his dying breath, confesses his whole villainy. Argalia is then chosen by the army king of Epire, by his marriage with Pharonnida becomes king of Corinth, and thus accomplishes

accomplishes the prediction found in the tower by uniting in himself the three crowns.

The language of the poem is sufficiently obscure, and the obscurity is increased by two singular things. For the sake of the rhyme Chamberlayne frequently makes our anomalous verbs regular. This affectation renders the meaning less obvious, but he has puzzled it still more by a carelessness which is probably unexampled elsewhere. He had not decided whether to lay his scene in the Morea or in Sicily, and had adapted it either to one or the other, as the one or other intention happened to predominate when he was writing. Accordingly Zoranza is sometimes called an Epirot, sometimes a Messenian; the metropolis of Pharonnida's father is sometimes Corinth, sometimes Gergenti, &c. &c. and of course the geography and thereby the story of the poem inexplicably involved till the real cause of the confusion is guessed at.

An extraordinary fraud was practised upon Chamberlayne's reputation not fifty years after the publication of his poem. The first part of it was translated into prose, and published without any acknowledgment, under the title of *Eromena*, or the Noble Stranger. I have seen this book, indeed have it in my possession, but not at hand to refer to its full title. The thief, who calls himself "a person of quality," was soon tired, and shuts up the story very speedily.

There are so few readers who would not be deterred by the versification from reading this poem, that Chamberlayne will probably continue in obscurity, and ultimately perish altogether. Yet assuredly Pharonnida has many great beauties, very many, which, if the limits of the *Athenæum* would have allowed, I should gladly have inserted. It might well be translated into blank verse. Berni's reversionification of the Orlando Innamorato has superseded the original work—why should not this be done with a better poem?

I have never seen his play. If any of your correspondents would communicate an account of it, and any particulars of the author's life, they would much gratify me, and probably others of your readers.

R. S.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF EZZELINO DA ROMANO.

OF all the petty tyrants who have rendered their names equally terrible and detestable within the sphere of their power, few can compare in point of vigour and capacity, as well as of cruelty and ferocity, with *Ezzelino*, surnamed *da Romano*, who bore a great sway in the north-eastern part of Italy about the middle of the 13th century. He is frequently mentioned in the histories relative to that period,

riod, but the most particular account of his life and actions is to be met with in the following work.

Historia d'Ezzelino Terzo da Romano. In Trevigi, 1648, Svo. Dedicated by the printer, Simon da Ponte, to Gasparo Spineda, Sopracomito di Galera for the Republic of Venice.

As it contains many curious particulars of the events and manners of that age, a general sketch of its contents, with the quotation at length of some of the more remarkable passages, may perhaps be an acceptable contribution to the Athenæum.

The work begins with a view of the state of that part of Italy called La Marca Trevisana, in the year 1100. This Marche of Treviso comprehended great part of the later Venetian territory on the continent, in which were the cities of Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Treviso or Trevigi, Trent, and Altino. At that period, says the writer, it was in profound peace and tranquillity; all its cities enjoyed a free government, paying due obedience and a decent tribute to the emperor. The people, not burthened with impositions, lived in great prosperity, every man occupied in the concerns of his own calling. Nor were they yet infected with the party animosities of the Guelfs and Ghibbelins; whence every city abounded in nobility and people, in merchandize and wealth. Among the noble families of that period, there were five distinguished above the rest for antiquity, property, reputation, and powerful alliances. These were the family of *Este*, whose possessions were chiefly in the Paduan territory; of *St. Boniface*, in the Veronese; of *Onara*, in the Paduan, and also in Piedmont; of *Campo San Piero*, in the Paduan and Trevisan; and of *Comino*, in the Trevisan.

When the emperor Otho III. came into Italy, among other eminent commanders, he brought with him one named *Ezzelino the German* (the name is doubtless Italianized) who, for his great services obtained several grants, among which was the castle of Onara, 15 miles from Bassano, with all its possessions and jurisdictions. He was made count of that place, and finally settled in Italy with all his family. By his address he also became lord of Bassano, and of many other castles in Piedmont; and he frequently visited Padua, where he built a superb palace, and was in high esteem. He died at a very advanced age, leaving two daughters honourably married in Italy, and one son named *Ezzelino Balbo*. This son, who married a Paduan lady, had one son, *Ezzelino Monaco*, and a daughter united in marriage to Tiso da Campo St. Piero, a very opulent and powerful nobleman, head of one of the great families above-mentioned. The death of Manfredo da Baone, accounted the richest man in the Marche of Trevigi, left his only child Cecilia a wealthy heiress. She was committed to the guardianship of one Spinabello, who offered her to Gerardo, eldest son of the above-mentioned Tiso, as the most suitable match he could find for her. Tiso consulted his father-in-law Ezzelino Balbo on the proposal, who, thinking the connexion a very good one for his own son Ezzelino, secretly treated with Spinabello to give him the preference

to.

to Gerardo. In fine, he prevailed with the guardian, and Cecilia was married with great pomp to Ezzelino Monaco, by whom she had a daughter. The family of Campo San Piero were highly enraged at this treachery, and resolved upon vengeance. They watched many years for an opportunity, which at length offered itself. Cecilia, having obtained permission from her husband to visit her great possessions and her kindred in the Paduan, departed from Bassano, where she resided, with an attendance of about thirty servants. Gerardo da Campo San Piero, informed of her journey by his spies, collected a strong troop of his friends, and met her at a place on the road, pretending that his intention was to do her honour. When, however, he had got her into his power, he changed his tone, and informed her that it was his purpose to put her to shame, in order to revenge the injury which he had sustained from her husband. Her most pathetic entreaties were fruitless, as well as the ties of kindred by which they were connected. He kept her with him forcibly all night, and the next morning sent her back to her husband with an insulting message.

It was impossible that such an affront could be forgiven; and the deadly feud that ensued between the two families not only involved them and all their dependencies in the calamities of fire and sword, but brought ruin upon the whole country. Ezzelino, though he acquitted his wife of blame in the affair, thought it requisite for his honour to repudiate her. He married again (as did also the lady) and becoming the head of his house by the death of his father Balbo, he studied to increase his power by alliances, and made secret augmentations of his military force. His new wife bore him several children, among whom was the principal subject of this history, *Ezzelino terzo*, surnamed *da Romano*, from a castle of his father's in Piedmont, where he was born on April 24th, 1194. Several years passed before any remarkable hostility took place between the two houses, and the first event which happened was a sort of retaliation in kind. The castle of Campretto was possessed in common by Tiso da Campo S. Piero and his near relation Maria, a widow. This joint property was the cause of frequent dissension, and Tiso and his sons treated with little respect the rights of the unprotected Maria. She therefore made a secret application to Ezzelino Monaco, offering to give him possession of her part of the castle, and also of her own person. The offer was willingly accepted; a force was sent by night, which threw a garrison into the castle, and carried off the lady and her moveables to Romano, where she passed many years as concubine to Ezzelino. Campretto was afterwards the centre of a very bloody and destructive war between the two families, which at length, through the intervention of the city of Padua, was terminated by a peace, but the mutual hatred of the parties still rankled in their hearts.

The public tranquillity was some years after broken by a war between the Paduans and Vicentines, in which the former, after some losses, engaged Ezzelino Monaco in their service at an established pension. The Vicentines then made a league with the Veronese, which

gave

gave them such a superiority, that Ezzelino thought proper to desert the Paduans, and ally himself with their enemies. To this change he was further induced by the hatred he bore to Padua on account of the favour of that city towards the family of Campo San Piero. The war continued with various success; and the marquis of Este having been chosen podesta of Verona against a competitor supported by Ezzelino, the latter again changed his party, and renewed his treaty with the Paduans. When the Paduan army marched against Este, Ezzelino had the charge of laying waste the surrounding country, which he executed with all the fury of a most inveterate foe. His son was by his side, learning to practice those cruelties which afterwards so much distinguished him even in an age of cruelty. This petty war was terminated in 1212 by a treaty, and the restoration of tranquillity was celebrated in the city of Treviso by a singular entertainment. A wooden castle was erected, in which was placed a garrison of 200 women, who were to defend it without the aid of the other sex. No weapons of any kind were allowed either in the attack or defence, and a great concourse of families of distinction throughout the Marche of Treviso assembled to be spectators of this harmless warfare. It was, however, the cause of a quarrel between some Paduans and Venetians, who were joint assailants of the castle, and came to blows with each other on the field; and this trifling incident produced a war between the two states.

The marquis Azzo da Este having succeeded his brother Aldrovandino, was checked and opposed by Salinguerra da Este, a nobleman of great influence, the old enemy of the marquises of Este and the kinsman and ally of the house of Ezzelino. A bloody war ensued between them, in which the marquis was expelled from the city of Ferrara. In revenge for that and certain treacherous acts of Salinguerra, he attacked la Fratta, a castle belonging to the latter, and having taken it by storm, put to death every person found in the place, not sparing even women and children. Salinguerra sent an account of this deed to Ezzelino da Romano, who was now at the head of his house, his father having devoted himself to a religious retreat in the habit of a monk, which was the cause of the appellation of *Monaco*, given him by historians. In conjunction with his brother Alberico, Ezzelino da Romano adopted the quarrel of Salinguerra, and employed all his art and abilities to raise factions against the marquis of Este in all the towns where he had an interest. He entered Verona, and expelling the count de San Bonifacio, the head of the party of Este, procured his own election to the dignity of Podesta. He also established his brother in the same office at Vicenza. In retaliation for the capture of la Fratta, he surprized by night the castle of Fonte, the residence of Giacomo da Campo San Piero, who had behaved with great cruelty at the storm of the former place; and carrying off the infant son of Giacomo, left a strong garrison in the castle. Giacomo made complaint of this outrage to the community of Padua, under whose protection were all the possessions of the family. The grand council of the city, consisting of a thousand persons, immediately assembling, it

was

was resolved to march out against Ezzelino, who was reduced to considerable difficulties; but through the mediation of the state of Venice the dispute was compromised in 1228, on the conditions that Ezzelino should restore the castle of Fonte, and swear allegiance to the state of Padua.

The unquiet spirit of this man soon, however, produced new troubles, by instigating the Trevisans to take possession of Belluno and Feltre, which were under the protection of Padua. The Paduans took arms to recover them, and peace was re-established upon condition of their restitution. A year or two of general tranquillity followed, which is in great part attributed to the preaching of Saint Anthony, who had left his native country of Portugal, and was come into this district in the course of his pious labours. He could not, however, prevent or pacify a tumult which arose at Verona between the parties of Ezzelino and the count Saint Bonifacio, for which reason he retired to a hermitage near Padua, where he soon after died in the highest reputation for sanctity. Another preacher, named Fra Giovanni, deputed by the pope Gregory IX. for the purpose of appeasing the party differences which then prevailed through all the towns of Lombardy, came to Padua in 1233, where he was heard with great reverence, and was successful in extinguishing many family feuds; but all his eloquence was unable to reconcile Ezzelino and the house of Campo San Piero. The pope's chief purpose in these missions was to unite the Lombards against the emperor Frederic II. who was expected shortly to visit Italy, a measure to which he was solicited by several leading men, and especially by Ezzelino. The death of Tiso da Campo S. Piero, whose influence in Padua always thwarted the plans of Ezzelino, was highly favourable to his views; and the arrival of the emperor at Trent in 1237 gave full scope to his ambition. He conducted Frederic to Verona, which city was at his disposal; and soon after procured him admission into Vicenza. By the intrigues he was carrying on in other cities, he gave hopes of the acquisition of all Lombardy to the emperor, who, in return, promised to raise him to the highest degree of authority. When Frederic was recalled to Germany by the news of some commotions in that country, he left Ezzelino with extraordinary powers to act in concert with his commander in chief, count Goboardo.

It was the great object of Ezzelino to render himself master of Padua, and for that purpose he was continually plotting with the partisans whom he possessed in that city, and who were daily becoming more numerous. Their machinations being discovered, a number of them left the city and joined Ezzelino and the imperial troops; but their departure was far from restoring quiet and unanimity. The approach of the imperialists augmented the confusion in the city; the marquiss of Este thought proper to join the emperor's party; the devastation of the surrounding country filled the wealthy citizens with discontent; and in fine it was agreed that Ezzelino and count Goboardo, with their followers, should be peaceably admitted into Padua.

Hitherto

Hitherto Ezzelino had either masked his real character, or the tyrant was not yet matured in him. An ancient chronicler thus describes him previous to his entrance into Padua. "He was of a middling stature, with extremely lively eyes and a pleasant countenance, and light hair inclining to red. He was sedate in his demeanour, eloquent, polite, and agreeable in conversation; terrible to his enemies, courteous and affable to his friends; faithful in the performance of his promises, steady in his purposes, grave and deliberate in his discourse, provident in his counsels, and, in fine, laudable in every action of his life." He soon showed himself a master in politics; for, having been nominated podesta of the city at an assembly of the principal citizens, he went out of the hall in appearance much troubled at the burthen imposed upon him; and during his absence, those who knew his mind proposed that he should be requested to appoint to that office any person whom he should think fit. After a feigned reluctance, he named a creature of his own; for, in fact, he had greater things in view than a local magistracy. He persuaded count Goboardo to return to Germany, leaving him in the post of imperial vicar for all the Marche of Treviso, with the full command of all the foreign troops. These were chiefly Germans; but there was the singular mixture of 300 Saracens, to whom, as particularly attached to his interest, Ezzelino confided the guard of the gates of the city and the principal fortresses. Many of the Paduans having emigrated on the change of affairs, and taken possession of the strong castle of Montagnone in the neighbourhood, Ezzelino attempted to reduce it; but not succeeding, he began his tyrannical practices by obliging many of the principal families of Padua to give hostages. He also assembled about twenty of the leading men whose fidelity he most suspected, and with much apparent civility advised them for a time to withdraw from the city, assuring them that they should soon be recalled; but when they had complied with his desire, he took care that they should all be apprehended at their country seats or in the neighbouring towns, and sent to remote castles under his authority, where they were detained as prisoners. He also began to confiscate the effects and demolish the palaces of all those who emigrated through fear of his tyranny; and from the ruins he erected some strong fortresses to bridle the city. An attempt made by the marquis Azzo of Este, and the Paduan emigrants, in 1238, to get possession of the city, was defeated by the vigilance of Ezzelino, who made it the pretext of further severities against the disaffected. He was also able so well to justify himself against the accusations of his enemies, before the emperor, who had again visited Italy, that his authority received fresh confirmation.

It would be tedious and disgusting to enumerate all the steps in the progress of this tyrant to a despotism, the cruelty of which is scarcely to be paralleled in modern history. It will suffice to note a few of the most striking and characteristic circumstances recorded in the work before us. Against the emperor and Ezzelino, who were endeavouring to reduce all this part of Italy, a powerful league was formed between the pope, the state of Venice, the Milanese, Bolognese, the marquis

marquis of Este, and Alberico, the brother of Ezzelino, whose daughter had married a son of the marquis. Of their joint forces the marquis was made captain, and he gained possession of Ferrara. The league had many friends in Padua, whose correspondences were occasionally discovered, or at least suspected, and served continually to irritate the jealous fury of the tyrant. Executions, with every circumstance of barbarity, became more and more frequent, and the numbers of the imprisoned daily augmented. In a strong castle, erected within the limits of the city, was a range of horrid dungeons, into which not a ray of light, nor a breath of air, was admitted. Their architect was one Zilio, a Milanese, who, falling under the tyrant's displeasure, was their first occupier; and from him they were named the Zilie. They were soon filled with persons suspected of disaffection, who underwent in them the utmost extremity of human misery. In the meantime the vigour and abilities of Ezzelino rendered him successful in most of his enterprizes, and in 1250 he possessed Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Feltre, and Belluno, besides numerous castles and fortresses. His brother Alberico was master of Treviso, and though in appearance they were enemies, it is said that they had a secret intelligence, and acted in concert.

A superb palace, which he built in the manner of a fortress at the head of the bridge in Padua, commanding an entrance and exit of the city, being finished, he gave a grand entertainment in it, to which many of the nobility of both sexes were invited. Among them was a distinguished cavalier, named Bontraverso da Castel, who brought with him his beautiful and accomplished daughter Beatrice. The stern heart of Ezzelino was suddenly captivated at the sight of her, and he drew the father aside and expressed his desire of taking her for his wife. Such an offer was not likely to be refused, and Bontraverso immediately acquainted his daughter with the proposal, and required her acquiescence. The young lady, though little inclined to such an union, knowing that a refusal would prove the ruin of her family, gave her consent; and the marriage was celebrated without delay in the presence of several of the principal guests. The festivities which followed this amorous alliance gave little intermission to the executions and imprisonments which were become the ordinary measures of Ezzelino's government; and the appointment of his nephew Ansedisio de' Guidotti to the office of podesta, a man of a disposition perfectly suited to his own, augmented the number of victims, many of whom were persons connected with him by blood or affinity. Besides an infinite number sacrificed to his political jealousy, he seems to have indulged an appetite for cruelty in torturing and mutilating the bodies of the innocent and harmless. We are told of his cutting off the noses and breasts of women, of blinding and castrating children, of putting persons to death by torture, and suffering others to die of hunger in his dreadful dungeons. It is said that when any died in these cells, their bodies were left to rot, and not removed till the general cleaning of the prisons, which took place only four times in the year. Though Padua was the principal theatre of these cruelties, they also
extended

extended to Verona and other places under the tyrant's dominion. The rage of despair in one of his victims once brought his own life into danger. Two noble brothers being apprehended on suspicion and brought before Ezzelino, were treated by him with such injurious language, that the eldest, a man of great strength and ferocity, flew upon him, and getting him down, began to mangle his face with his teeth, and attempt to throttle him with his hands, which he would soon have effected, had he not, with his brother, been dispatched by the swords of the bystanders.

At length the name of Ezzelino became so odious, and his power so formidable, throughout Italy, that the pope Alexander IV. published a crusade against him, and a league was entered into in 1256, between the Roman see, the republic of Venice, and many of the Paduan and other emigrants, which collected a considerable army, headed by the papal legate. After the capture of several places, the legate resolved to march straight to Padua; and the following curious description is given of the advance of the consecrated troops. When all the soldiers, infantry and cavalry, were ranged under their respective leaders, with their ensigns displayed, and their provision and ammunition, with all the machines then in use for attacking fortified places, the legate, accompanied by many prelates and devout priests, came to the centre of the army, and drew it up in battle array. Then, perceiving the universal alacrity of the men, he began in a loud and solemn voice to sing in honour of the holy cross the hymn beginning "*Vexilla Regis prodeunt.*" In this he was joined by all his attendants; and thus the army set forwards on their march to Padua. Ansedisio, who commanded in the city, made every proper disposition for resistance, and a sharp conflict ensued under the outer wall. The Paduan emigrants, animated with all the zeal of party, were the first who forced their way, and at length the suburbs were taken by the assailants, and Ansedisio with his forces was obliged to retreat within the city. On the next day the second wall was attacked and forced, and the legate obtained complete possession of the city, which was deserted by the defenders. But this success was no present relief to the unfortunate Paduans, who during eight days were unmercifully pillaged by the disorderly soldiers, notwithstanding all the efforts of the legate to restrain them. The prisoners, however, to the number of 1600 of both sexes and all ages, were immediately liberated, and the ancient constitution of the city, with all its privileges and immunities, was restored. It is observed that Ansedisio hastened the loss of the city by the very means he took to retard it; for in order to prevent the entrance of the Venetian fleet, he drained off the water of the river Bacchiglione, and thereby laid dry the deep ditch which every where surrounded the city wall. The strong citadel soon after surrendered, and more than 300 prisoners were restored to the light of day from its horrid dungeons, most of whom, however, were severely injured in their health by their sufferings in them. The surrender of the castle gave liberty to 464 more prisoners, who had been confined in the
Zilie,

Zillie, and were in a condition that rendered them scarcely to be recognized by their friends.

Ezzelino, meantime, had been engaged in an incursion into the Mantuan territory, whence he returned to Verona just in time to receive intelligence of the loss of Padua. When it was first related to him by a fugitive, he was struck motionless; but soon flying into a rage, he ordered the man instantly to be hanged, as a bearer of false news. Its confirmation was followed by a horrible revenge, which crowned all the cruel acts of this tyrant. Ordering his whole army to assemble in Verona, he caused all the gates of the city to be shut, and then commanded all the Paduans serving in his army, or who were there as hostages or residents, to collect without arms in a particular place. He then summoned his council, and put the question what should be done with them. The opinions were, that they should be kept under safe guard at Verona or Vicenza, whilst Ezzelino should be occupied in recovering Padua. As this advice did not come up to his purpose, he dismissed the council with marks of great displeasure, and assembling his satellites and executioners, gave orders that the Paduans should all be put to death within eight days in the most cruel manner. In this massacre 2039 persons of that city, partly noble, partly plebeian, were most mercilessly slaughtered. Leandro Alberti, in his description of Italy, raises the number to 12,000, which is probably a great exaggeration. This catastrophe, succeeding the eight years tyranny which Padua had undergone, so weakened and depopulated it, that a long time elapsed before it recovered itself.

Ezzelino made great preparations for the ensuing campaign, whilst the army of crusaders was much diminished through the dissensions of the different people who composed it. He marched with a powerful army to invest Padua, ruining the country through which he passed, and cutting down the vines and fruit trees. The Paduans had used great diligence in strengthening the fortifications; and the legate and marquis of Este garrisoned the city with their troops. After some fruitless attempts, Ezzelino thought fit to lead his army back to Vicenza, and thence went to Verona, where he put to death all the surviving Paduans who had been his own servants and partizans. The execution of his cruel agent Ansèdisio in torments, however undeserved from him, gave general satisfaction. The loss of the castle of Moncellese threw him into fresh transports of rage, and several Vicentines were the victims of his suspicion on this occasion. He twice attempted, by the offer of a great reward, to procure the assassination of the marquis of Este, but his plots were happily discovered and frustrated. His brother Alberico, whose conduct had long been dubious, though he still nominally adhered to the party of the church, emulated him in tyranny and cruelty at Treviso. A conspiracy was formed against him, which he discovered and defeated, with the destruction of most of those who were concerned in it.

The affairs of Ezzelino for a time wore a more favourable aspect by his union with the marquis Pallavicino, who espoused the imperial party at Cremona, and threatened Brescia. Their united forces

the army of the Legate, and took him prisoner, and Brescia in consequence fell under their power. Ezzelino gave so much disgust to the marquis, that he left him and returned to Cremona; and Ezzelino remained sole master of Brescia, where he began to exercise his accustomed tyranny. In the meantime the towns in the interest of the church took the alarm, and a new league was formed against the tyrant in 1259, in concurrence with the marquis of Este, joined by Pallavicino. The expected approach of king Alphonso of Castille, who had been elected king of the Romans, gave him, however, fresh courage; and he found means to engage in his favour several of the principal inhabitants of Milan, who promised to receive him into their city. Collecting as large a force as he was able, he commenced his march towards Milan on a day fixed upon by his astrologers, in whom he always greatly confided. By the rapidity of his motions he was very near surprizing that city in the absence of its commander and his forces; but being disappointed in that hope, he was reduced to great difficulties. His enemies assembled on all sides and cut off his retreat; and in an action at the bridge of the Adda he received a wound in his ankle from an arrow shot from a cross bow that put him to extreme pain. He nevertheless exerted himself to keep his men in order and force a way through the opposing troops, but they soon broke and fled. At length, after attempting with only five followers to make his escape, he was surrounded and obliged to surrender. He was disarmed, placed upon a sorry horse, and conducted to the tent of one of the commanders, where the whole army thronged round to get a sight of him. Cries immediately arose of "Kill him—let the tyrant die!" and he would have been torn to pieces, had it not been for the authority of the marquis Pallavicino. Ezzelino in the meantime stood with his eyes fixed on the ground, pale and ghastly, yet with a countenance full of rage and disdain, refusing to eat or to have his wound dressed. In the middle of the night he was conveyed with a good escort to Soncino, and there was treated with the greatest humanity; but the agitation of his mind, combining with the anguish of his wound, proved fatal to him eleven days after his capture. He died in October 1259, at the age of 65, and was interred in the church of St. Francis at Soncino, the marquises of Este and Pallavicino attending upon his obsequies. The news of his death was received with the greatest joy throughout Italy, especially in the Marche of Treviso; and his friends and dependents were soon expelled from all the places in their possession.

The penalty of tyranny fell still more heavily upon his brother Alberico, whose fortune depended upon that of Ezzelino, though they had apparently followed opposite interests. The city of Treviso having asserted its liberty after the death of Ezzelino, Alberico with his whole family withdrew to his strong castle of San Zenone, in the territory of Bassano, which, from its situation and fortifications, was accounted impregnable. Hence for some time he laid waste the surrounding country at his pleasure, till at length the people of the whole Marche assembled with the resolution of extirpating this nest of tyrants.

rants. The castle was closely invested, and engines of all kinds were brought up, by which many of the defenders were killed. The Germans in Alberico's pay, seeing no possibility of relief, finally agreed to deliver up the castle; upon which Alberico with his family retired to the tower or keep. Here, in the utmost distress of mind, beholding all round him a crowd of enraged enemies thirsting for revenge, he held out three days, in vain attempting to obtain a promise of safety on surrender. At length he was delivered up by his remaining followers, with his family, consisting of his wife, six sons, and two daughters. A gag was put into his mouth, which was taken out to allow him to confess, and then replaced. All his sons were then killed and cut in pieces before his face; his wife and daughters were burnt; and himself tied to a horse's tail, and dragged the whole day through the army, till not a feature of him was discernible. His remains were thrown into the wood to feed the wolves. Such, in August 1260, was the final horrid catastrophe of the family of Ezzelino, which for more than fifty years had spread terror and desolation through all this part of Italy, and had even obtained respect among the princes of Europe, whom they emulated in the pomp and prerogatives of sovereignty.

A.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

INVOCATION TO MAY,

Written in May 1805, on the Wedding Day of a young Couple, by G. D.

LET April go, capricious Thing,
With vernal hue, but wintry frown;
Why should we call her CHILD OF SPRING?
Why deck her locks with simple crown?

For she's inconstant as the wind;
And chilling 'midst her am'rous play:
A nymph more constant I would find,
And therefore call on lovely May.

Wake all thy flow'rs, and bid them wear,
O! queen of sweets, their brightest dies;
Shew the full blossoms of the year,
And let us view no fickle skies.

And tell the minstrels of the grove,
Their sweetest descants to prolong:
Dear is this day to wedded love;
And I must have their choicest song.

For

For lovers true, oh! gen'rous May,
 Thou hearst me claim these honours due;
 So, sacred hold this genial day,
 And I will consecrate it too.

But shouldst e'en thou, O May! be found,
 (As thou, alas! art sometimes seen)
 To strew thy blossoms on the ground,
 With froward hand and frolic mien;

Yet spare, oh! spare this favour'd day,
 Let no rude blight disturb its bliss;
 But if thou must the wanton play,
 Choose any other day than this.

SONNET.

BACK to your source, my tears! nor vainly flow,
 Nor ye, fond sighs! betray the griefs I mourn;
 These, still uncheck'd, but indicate the woe
 With which my heart unceasingly is torn.

The western breeze may o'er the mountain blow;
 The vi'let's perfume on its wings be borne;
 My fev'rish veins, alas! for ever glow,
 And joyless from its cooling sweets I turn.

Yet in the red'ning fruit, or scented flow'r,
 Increased delights are haply found for thee,
 Fresh varying joys to crown each passing hour;
 While from the cares I feel, thy bosom's free:
 Still must the tear, the mute complaint be mine,
 Of hapless wish, which hopeless I'd resign.

W. C.

Lincoln, March 31st.

INO,

A MONODRAMA, FROM THE GERMAN OF C. W. RAMLER.

SCENE. A precipitous promontory, nearly surrounded by sea.

Ino, with the child Melicertes in her arms.

WHITHER, ah, whither can I fly? I faint.
 Beyond this utmost ridge of rock is death.
 My furious husband still pursues. Nor tree,
 Nor moor, nor cavern lends a hiding-place:
 No arm of mercy opens to protect me;

Nor

Nor ought I to implore it.—O Saturnia,
 Now, now I know thee ruthless. Can thy vengeance
 Be sated but with life; because I've dar'd
 To nourish one of more than mortal offspring?
 By Jove's own lightning Semele was struck
 To glut thy anger; must the sister too
 Atone an equal guilt with equal fate?
 And will thy pity never, never spare
 Her who presumes to rear a child of gods?
 Thou canst fulfil, O queen, thy cruel doom.

Of ye, who dwell Olympus, is there none
 To hear the mother's prayer, the infant's cry?
 O shield at least my much-lov'd Melicertes.
 Thus far o'er flinty paths on bleeding feet
 Tottering I've brought my child; thus far I've fled
 With the dear burden safely, but in vain:
 No further way is left us. Like a roe,
 Which cruel dogs from cliff to cliff pursue,
 Has Cadmus' daughter climb'd thro' briar and thorn,
 Who lately in her royal palace trod
 The marble stairs. Upon its threshold now
 Reek one son's brains, by Athamas, his father,
 Beat out—the husband in his wrath so punish'd
 A guilty wife—and lo! he follows me,
 With those same hands still bloody, to require
 This other victim—now my only one.
 Earth, open, swallow me. He speeds, he sees me.
 I hear his step. His bitterest curses yell.
 His eye scowls wrath. He's here. His lifted hand
 Grasps at my fluttering hair.—Thou sea, receive,
 Receive for ever in thy dark abyss
 The unguilty Melicertes. End for ever
 The hopeless woe of Ino's tortur'd soul.

She drops the child into the sea, and flings herself after it.

Ino emerges.

Where am I! heaven, I still can breathe thy air.
 On the cool wave I float with strength renewed.
 Where is my son? I lost him as I fell:
 The yielding surge clos'd over him before me.
 Protecting deity, whoe'er thou art
 That bringst me hither, give him also back.
 What to the mother will thy boon avail,
 If thou preserve her life without her son?
 I see, I see him once again, ye gods!
 The choir of sea-nymphs smiling lift him, kiss him,
 They bring him to his mother's arms again.

A child no more, he rides, like me, the wave:
Thanks for this second better life, ye gods.
Welcome, my son. Ye nymphs of mercy, thanks,

Why do ye crown with coral wreaths my brow?
Why bind these pearls among my streaming hair?
Daughters of Doris, ye deserve my love.
See the blue gods crown him with sea weed too,
And drag us gently to their floating dances,
While from their glistening shells the Tritons sound
New melodies: with sweet aerial voice
Sleek Panope, and all her sisters, sing.

Nymphs. Welcome, Leucothea, now a goddess too.

Tritons. Welcome, Palæmon, now a god like us.

Ino. Do ye mean me, ye Nereids: do ye take
Me for your sister? Yes, I feel ye do!
My son the gods have welcom'd to their band.
O kind preservers, while this bosom heaves,
My thanks shall live perpetual. What ascends?
Is this the monarch of the wat'ry world,
The golden trident glittering in his hand,
Who, seated in a pearled chariot, drawn
By snorting morses, glides along the wave.

Second among the gods, to thee I bow;
Almighty ruler of this element,
Neptune, our father; for to thee we owe
Our second being, our immortal life,
Our preservation here: kind saver, hail!
That thus thyself has deign'd to greet our entrance
Into thy everlasting realm, my song
Loudly shall teach the cliffs, the shores, the skies,
At morn, at eve, to echo forth thy praise.

Ye ever rolling seas,
The cradle of the breeze,
Where'er your spangled billows shine,
O waft the praise abroad
Of him, the gracious God,
Who joins Leucothea to his choir divine.

Deep in the ocean-caves,
Beneath the darkest waves,
Be sunk the memory of her mortal woes;
Ambrosial feasts of joy
Shall every pang accoy,
And lull her troubled soul to sweet repose.

PROPOSED INSCRIPTION FOR THE MONUMENT OF
LORD NELSON,

To be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ENGLAND, thy sons beneath this solemn dome
In mournful triumph pil'd their Nelson's tomb;
Groans from assembled thousands here arose,
And a whole nation hymn'd him to repose.

Fall'n on those times, when torn by Rapine's lust
Pale Europe wept her honours in the dust,
First of the brave he mingled in the strife,
And for his country's freedom gave his life.

Not this his monument—the seas that roll
From Nile's hot region to each freezing pole,
The dread of foes who crouch'd beneath his power,
The tears of friends that grac'd his dying hour,
Navies that fled the terrors of his name,
And nations sav'd, the glorious chief proclaim.

Here first the musing Briton shall aspire
To patriot deeds, and emulate his fire;
The storm of seas and battles wish to brave,
And catch a kindred virtue from his grave.

AVRAN.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

A clergyman of Nykoebing, in Denmark, has given the description of a Danish Island, the name of which is scarcely known to the Danes themselves. It is that of Mors, situated in the N. E. part of Jutland, and formed by the great gulf of Limfird, which penetrates far into the interior of this peninsula. Its population amounts to 81000, who speak a peculiar language. To the relation is added a Glossary of 400 unknown words.

M. Redowski who had been nominated botanist to the projected embassy from the court of Russia to China, is engaged in a very extensive Botanical Tour, at the emperor's expense, through the most remote north-eastern districts of Asia, including the Islands between that continent and Japan to the southward, and the coast of North America to the eastward. He will be accompanied by a mathematician who is to make astronomical observations.

The Metropolitan Plato has published an Ecclesiastical History of Russia in the form of Annals, written in a dialect called the Semi-Sclavonian.

A Life-boat invented in Denmark by Captain Sælling has been sent to Petersburg, and it is intended to construct several on the same model in the Russian ports.

A Statue of Hebe, by Canova, attracts the admiration of all the connoisseurs of Rome. The bust of the Goddess is naked, and the rest of the body is covered with an aerial drapery. She is represented pouring out ambrosia for the gods; and the execution is of the Greek taste in its utmost purity.

A Bust of the celebrated Baron Haller, executed at Paris, has been brought to Berne, for the purpose of being placed in the new botanical garden of that city.

A new Map of the Ferroe Islands has appeared in Denmark, constructed by M. Loevenvern, a distinguished Officer in the navy. It comprehends a space from Lat. 61°. 25, to Lat. 62°. 25; and there is annexed to it a minute and interesting description of this little-known part of the Danish dominions.

The Curators of the University of Leyden have directed M. Kleist, Professor of History and Antiquities, to deliver a course of Lectures on the Statistics of that

that country, and have added to his former titles that of Professor of Statistics of the kingdom of Holland.

John Christopher Adelung, electoral counsellor, and head librarian at Dresden, died in August last at the age of 75, occupied nearly to his last moments in study. Of his vast design of an Universal Philosophy, the first part, comprehending all the languages of Asia, the work of fifteen years of intense application, has long been finished, and was to be offered for sale last Michaelmas. The second part, treating of all the European languages, was in great forwardness, and the author has committed the care of publishing it to a friend. Adelung was born at Sparteckaw near Anklam, in Pomerania.

At the Danish mission of Tranquebar only twenty converts were made in the year 1804, and 520 persons were vaccinated. The latter practice has much diminished the credit of Mariammei, the Hindoo goddess of the small pox.

The Observatory of Secberg, founded by the late duke of Saxe Gotha, which had been nearly abandoned since the death of that prince, is about to be restored to its former activity, under the superintendence of Dr. Olbers, the expected successor of M. de Zach, who accompanies the princess dowager into Italy.

A Hungarian Literary Gazette is published at Pesth, by M. C. Kalscar; and a translation of the "Jerusalem Delivered" into Hungarian, has appeared at the same time. A Valachian Almanack has been published at Buda.

A Society of Swedish Naturalists, engaged in giving a complete description of the productions of nature in that country, have already published about fifty numbers of their Swedish botany, each of which contains four or five coloured plates, with the names of the plants in various languages, and an explanation in Swedish. They have begun a Swedish Zoology upon the same plan!

M. Wering has published, in Sweden, a valuable work on Lichens, containing, besides an accurate description of the species with plates, a detail of all their uses in medicine and domestic economy.

A new Slavonian Literary Journal, by M. Dothromski, has appeared at Prague. It contains literary productions in all the dialects of that language.

At Cracow, in November 1805, was celebrated the re-establishment of the University. A Latin discourse on the history of that Seminary was pronounced on that occasion by Professor Voight, who divided its history into the following periods: 1. Philologico-theological, from its foundation by Casimir the Great, in 1364 to 1472. 2. Astrologico-theological, from 1472 to 1550. It was during this period that the Reformation made its appearance, of which the University of Cracow was the decided foe, as may be judged from the following passage in the annals of Radyminski: "Inflamed with this zeal, Nicholas Schader, Rector of the University, hearing Francis Stancar, a Mantuan, and professor of Hebrew, express some doubts concerning the invocation of saints, seized a cudgel, and drove him like a mad dog from his chair and the University." 3. Juridico-theological, from 1550 to 1652. 4. Theologico-juridico-polemical, from 1652 to 1764. 5. Scholastico-theological, 1764—1791. 6. Physico-moral, to the extinction of the Polish kingdom. Under what form the University will be revived, remains to be seen.

The most valuable pictures of the gallery of Dusseldorff have been transmitted to Munich, where they will be exposed to public view. They are 172 in number.

Dr. Dickson, who is well known to the public by his writings on Agricultural subjects, has undertaken to superintend a monthly publication, entitled, The Agricultural Magazine, or Farmer's Monthly Journal of Husbandry and Rural Affairs, which is to be a new Series of a Work lately published under the same title. The first Number is announced to appear on the first of August next. In the arrangement of the work, one part will be directed to general Correspondence, Essays, &c. on the several branches of Husbandry; another will be appropriated to a concise Review of the most valuable Publications on Agricultural Subjects; and a third will be directed to Accounts of Agricultural Societies, Markets, &c. &c. As Dr. Dickson sanctions the work with his name, and consequently, makes himself responsible to the public for its contents, we may justly expect from him a publication of great value and general utility.

Mr. William Spence, F. L. S. has in the press a work entitled, "Britain Independent of Commerce." The object of this publication is to show, in opposition to the commonly received doctrines, that this nation does not gain any accession of riches from her trade; that her wealth, her prosperity, and her power are wholly derived from resources inherent in herself; and consequently that we have no reason to be alarmed although our enemies should succeed in their attempts to exclude us from commerce with every part of the globe.

Dr. Miller, public lecturer on Chemistry at Edinburgh, has undertaken to prepare for the press, a new edition of Williams's Mineral Kingdom. He proposes to revise the original work with great care, to expunge all extraneous and irrelevant matter, to correct and polish the style, and to add to it whatever valuable discoveries may have been made in Mineralogy since its publication. Dr. Miller has made an actual survey of all the principal Mines of the kingdom, and must therefore be supposed well qualified to execute this undertaking, in an able and scientific manner. It is calculated that the work will make two volumes in octavo.

The first eight volumes of the New Edition of Hall's Works have been regularly published. The Ninth, containing the whole of the Polemical Works, which should, in regular course, appear at midsummer, will be delayed a month or two beyond that time, by its magnitude (extending to above 800 pages) and the quantity of Notes. Volume Ten, including the Miscellaneous Works, with a Life, Glossary, Index, &c. will appear in the winter.

Mr. Byerley has in the press a new translation of the most celebrated of Machiavel's Works, *The Prince*, with copious Notes. The work is in great forwardness, and may be expected to make its appearance in the course of the month.

Miss Bower has a collection of miscellaneous Poems nearly ready for publication.

The fifth and last Volume of Ogle's Edition of Leighton's Works, which has been necessarily delayed for some time, is now in considerable forwardness, and will shortly appear.

The second Volume of Jones's History of Brecon is nearly completed for the press.

The Author of Celtic Researches has another work in preparation.

M. W. F. Pocock will shortly publish in thirty-three Plates, royal quarto, Sketches for Rustic Cottages, Rural Dwellings, and Villas; composed in the ancient English, the Grecian and Roman Styles; with Plans and Descriptions, and critical Observations on Character, Scenery, and Situation proper for such Buildings.

Mr. T. D. W. Dearn, Architect to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, will shortly publish in twenty Plates, large quarto, Sketches in Architecture, consisting of original Designs for Cottages and Rural Dwellings, suitable to persons of moderate fortune, and for convenient retirement, with Plans and appropriate Scenery to each, with general observations.

Mrs. Pilkington has a new Novel nearly ready for publication, entitled, *Ellen, Heiress of the Castle*.

Mr. Card, author of the History of the Revolutions in Russia, &c. has in the press, a Life of Charlemagne, which will form one volume in octavo.

The Rev. Mr. Collinson has a Life of the Historian Thuanus in the press, which will be comprised in an octavo volume. From the distinguished rank which Thuanus held among the literary men of his age, this promises to be a very interesting publication.

A reply to Mr. Malthus's Principles and Remarks on the Condition, &c. of the Poor, from the pen of a Gentleman of eminent abilities, is now in the press, and will shortly make its appearance. This publication will also contain some strictures on Mr. Whitbread's proposed plan of Education, &c.

Miss Spence has a new Novel in the press, to be entitled, *The Wedding Day*, which will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

The First Volume of the new Edition of Holinshed's Chronicles has made its appearance, and the second is expected to follow it in the course of a few weeks. Considerable progress has, we understand, been made in the printing

of the remaining volumes, so that they will be published in succession at very short intervals after each other.

A beautiful and splendid Edition of Shakspeare will shortly be published in twelve volumes octavo. It is printed from the text of Johnson, Stevens and Reed, by Ballantyne of Edinburgh; and every volume is embellished with three highly finished and exquisite Engravings from designs by Smirke, Thomson, Stothard, Cook, &c. This will form one of the most elegant editions of the works of our immortal Bard which has at any time appeared.

Mr. Park, the Antiquary, who has been incidentally engaged in a studious investigation of the Harleian Manuscripts, deposited in the British Museum, will shortly submit to the public the First Volume of a new Edition of that curious work, the Harleian Miscellany; the extreme rarity of which has of late years rendered it almost unattainable. The Editor's selections of unpublished papers, illustrative of ancient customs and manners, or of obscure points in our history, will be sufficient, it is understood, for the formation of two additional volumes to that extensive collection of choice pamphlets, which were culled by Mr. Oldys, from the treasures of the Harleian Library.

An Exposition of the Historical Books of the New Testament, with Reflections subjoined to each Section, by the late Rev. Timothy Kenrick, will appear in the course of the summer. It will form three volumes in royal octavo.

The Rev. John Oldisworth of Swansea has issued Proposals for publishing by subscription, a new Edition of Nicholls's Paraphrase on the Common Prayer and the Psalter, or Psalms of David, with some Alterations and Observations, taken from various eminent Authors.

A new Periodical Miscellany of popular and interesting information, to be entitled the Bath and West of England Magazine, will be published on the 15th of June, and continued on the 15th of every month.

The Rev. J. H. Bransby, of Dudley, is preparing for the press (to be published by subscription) two volumes of Serious Practical Sermons for the use of Unitarian Christians, particularly those of them who are the Heads of Families. The work is to consist partly of Discourses selected from various authors, especially such as are best known, and partly of original Discourses, to be furnished by several respectable Dissenting Ministers.

At the adjourned annual Meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, the following Gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—*President*, Thomas Henry, F. R. S. &c. *Vice-Presidents*, Edward Holme, M. D. Samuel A. Bardsley, M. D. Peter Roget, M. D. Mr. William Henry. *Secretaries*, Mr. John Dalton, Rev. William Johns. *Treasurer*, Nathaniel Heywood, Esq. *Librarian*, Mr. John Hutchinson. *Committee of Papers*, Henry Dewar, M. D. Mr. Peter Ewart, William Winstanley, M. D. Mr. John Moxon, Mr. John Sharpe, John Hull, M. D.

A neat Marble Tablet has been erected in the Apartment of the Literary and Philosophical Society, to the memory of Dr. Percival, with the following inscription, written by his friend, Mr. Henry.

This Tablet
Is dedicated, by the unanimous vote
Of the Literary and Philosophical Society
of Manchester,

To the Memory of Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. &c.

One of the first founders, and, during twenty years,

The revered President of this Institution,

As a testimony of their grateful sense

Of his zeal in promoting their various interests;

Of his frequent and valuable contributions to their Memoirs;

Of the Ability, Candour and Urbanity

With which he directed their discussions;

And of the elegant Manners,

Virtuous Conduct, and dignified Piety

By which his Life was eminently distinguished.

He died August 30th, 1804.

Aged 63.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

THE Experienced Farmer, enlarged and improved; or, complete Practice of Agriculture, according to the latest Improvements; the whole founded on the Author's own Observation, and his actual Experiments. With four Plates. By Richard Parkinson, late of Doncaster, in Yorkshire, Author of the *Experienced Farmer's Tour in America*; and the *English Practice of Agriculture exemplified in the Management of a Farm in Ireland*, 2 vols. 8vo. 25s. boards.

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ners,

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METEOROLOGICAL

1807.]

(631)

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	Wind	Pressure		Temp.		Evap.	Rain, &c
		max.	min.	max.	min.		
New M. April 8	SW	30.23	30.15	63°	30°	5	
a. 9	S	30.23	29.98	61	39	.19	
b. 10	SW			55	43		
11	SW	29.98	29.30	57	45	.32	
c. 12	SW	29.30	29.25	59	42	.23	
d. 13	Var.	29.28	29.22	59	33	.10	
14	Var.	29.28	29.25	61	44	7	.16
1st. Q. e. 15	NE	29.39	29.28	51	39	.10	
16	Var.	29.66	29.39	43	37	.10	
f. 17	N	29.78	29.77	42	25		
18	N	29.87	29.78	46	28	.11	
g. 19	NE	30.12	29.87	50	29	.11	1
20	NE	30.16	30.12	45	30	.12	
21	SE	30.12	29.95	51	29	7	
Full M. 22	S	29.89	29.88	51	41	9	
23	SW			62	43		
24	Var.	30.08	29.89	60	47		
25	E	30.17	30.03	69	40	.34	
A. 26	E	30.10	30.06	68	41	.25	
i. 27	SW	30.03	29.98	80	52	.35	
28	W	30.03	30.02	70	49	.13	
L. Q. k. 29	NE	30.02	29.88	72	46	.17	4
30	E	29.88	29.75	73	49	.32	
May 1	E	29.75	29.70	78	50	.24	
2	Var.	29.67	29.63	79	49	.21	
3	Var.	29.63	29.60	71	49	.16	.22
4	E	29.60	29.34	58	50	5	.15
5	SE	29.34	28.98	71	51	.12	.30
6	SW	29.09	28.90	61	49	.21	.1
		29.80	29.66	60.89	41.34	4.21.	In.
		M. 29.73	M. 51.12	In.			.85.

* N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

NOTES.

a. A serene atmosphere, yet with a strong *pos.* electricity the whole day. The pith-balls of the conductor diverged half an inch.

b. Windy, with a little rain, which was *negative*.

c. Barometer stationary about twenty hours, the air *positive*.

d. About 9 p. m. a meteor passed from the Zenith to the South; there fell much dew in the night, and rain followed in some quantity.

e. A single swallow on the wing.

f. Several more of these harbingers of warm weather, which, however, met with a most inhospitable reception in a storm of snow and sleet, continuing most part of the day.

g. p. m. Many distinct *Nimbi* traversing the country in different quarters, and discharging showers of *hail*, which was highly charged with electricity. One of these, being carefully examined throughout, presented the following phenomena. While the cloud was on the horizon in the N. E. and the shower behind it, the pith-balls of the insulated conductor remained in contact. When the extremity of the upper surface of the inverted cone of cloud had arrived in the zenith, they opened *negative*, and diverged slowly to full two inches, at which time pretty strong sparks were drawn from the conductor. During the remainder of the approach of the shower, they gradually closed again. At the moment when the latter began to touch the observatory they opened *positive*, diverged more speedily, and the apparatus gave strong sparks for a considerable time, *positive*. As the cloud drew off to the S. W. this charge gradually ceased, and the balls opened again *neg.* diverging gradually as before, then converging, and lastly were left a little charged *pos.* The reader who is conversant in electrical phenomena, will see in all this the natural effects of the high positive charge in the column of falling hail, which might be six or seven miles in diameter, and appeared to be surrounded with a negative *area*, extending into the dry atmosphere about three miles in every direction. Could the descent of the electric fluid have been rendered as obvious to our senses over the whole tract, as was that of the hail, its conductor, we should have pronounced it a shower of fire rather than of ice; for the latter, when melted into the rain gauge, made no more than 0.10 of an inch along with several previous showers.

h. First notes of the cuckow.

i. About 9 p. m. a sudden shower, which gave to the conductor a strong *negative* charge continuing some time after it. The air before was *pos.*

k. A mist from the Thames.

l. After repeated indications of strong electricity in the clouds for some days past, thunder was heard at intervals, in a *Nimbus* situated in the W. and N. W. Signs of negative electricity followed, for a few minutes only, when the edge of this cloud approached us. Soon after, a breeze coming on from S. W. this, with other clouds of the same kind, which had formed in the E. S. and S. W. drew off to the Northward,

Northward, where they remained visible on the horizon till late at night, the lightning playing among them almost incessantly. Much rain followed on the ensuing days, which was several times examined, and found *positively* charged.

RESULTS.

Winds variable. Mean elevation of Barometer 29.73 in. Its movements offer nothing remarkable, the rain having been preceded as usual by continued depressions of the column.

Mean Temperature	- -	51.12°
Evaporation	- - - -	4.21 Inches
Rain, &c.	- - - -	0.85

The most prominent feature in this moon is the almost constant strong electrification of the atmosphere, which terminated, though not in this part of the country, in violent thunder storms.

L. H.

23d of 5 mo. 1807.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Mr. George Eckhardt's Patent method of making Water Pipes.

INSTEAD of the usual method of making pipes for the conveyance of water, by perforating the trunks of trees longitudinally, (in which the whole timber of the body of a tree must be used to produce an equal length of pipe) Mr. Eckhardt proposes to form his pipes of several staves, in the manner of cooper's ware, connected by hoops of sufficient strength, in proportion to the pressure of water which the pipe is intended to sustain; the pipes are either to taper in one direction, so as to form a very long obtruncated cone of a narrow base, similar to a churn, but much longer, or to taper both ways from the middle, like a barrel; and the hoops are either to be driven tight on them in the same manner as they are on casks, or else to be drawn together by screws or wedges.

Where additional tightness may be thought necessary, the edges of the staves are to be grooved and tongued, and the joints well painted, on closing them.

The different Pipes, when made, are to be fitted together by tapering the end of one, and enlarging the internal cavity of the extremity of another, to receive the first. It is also proposed to paint, or cover with pitch, tar, or other cement, the inside and outsides of the pipes, to make them more effectually water tight, and preserve them longer from decay.

Mr. Lyon, of Millbank, cooper, is joined with Mr. Eckhardt in this patent, which is dated December, 1806.

The Spaniards have long been accustomed to make pumps in a similar method to this proposed, of two or more pieces hollowed internally, and closed together by hoops. It is very doubtful that pipes made in this manner, with staves of sufficient thickness to last as long as common pipes, would not, from their more expensive workmanship, cost at least as much as solid pipes; and if

if the staves are made thin enough to enable the venders to reduce the price, it is very probable they would decay so much sooner, and be so much more subject to leaks, that what was gained one way might in some cases make a double expenditure in repairs necessary. The patentees mention their intention of painting the *inside* of these pipes to preserve them; this all that use them should carefully prevent, for as calx of lead, or other extremely poisonous materials, are either mixed in part with the most paints, or form the chief article of their composition, the most dreadful bowel complaints are to be apprehended by those who drink water passed through pipes thus painted, and even paralysis, and death, from a perseverance in its use.

Patent-method of making Hats water proof, by Mr. William Hance, of Tooley-street.

In the usual mode of making Hats, they are stiffened with glue, which, when they are exposed to rain, fastens down the nap, and causes them to look old and greasy. Mr. Hance's hats are free from this defect, as no glue or stiffening of any sort is used in finishing their external parts. The felted part of these hats is made so thin, that it could not support itself without the internal part, which is formed of willow, or some other matter of sufficient stiffness.

The crown is made separate from the brim, and to render them both water proof, they are done over with a coat of size at the inside; and when that is dry, a coat of copal varnish is applied; over which, when it is sufficiently hard, a coat of boiled linseed oil of a strong quality is to be laid.

The crown and the rim are then to be cemented to the internal stiffening parts, made to correspond to them. The crown is to be after this put on a block, and is to remain so till dry, when it is to be finished with a hot iron. The rim in the state last described is to be put into a press, and when sufficiently pressed is to be hung up to harden. Then its underside may be covered with a similar piece of thin beaver, or with silk shag, which will look better, and be lighter, or it may be cemented to a willow rim prepared to fit it. The crown and brim must then be put on a small block, and sewed strongly together. The edges of the brim must be well covered with the boiled oil and varnish before mentioned, to prevent the wet from getting in. The cement used for sticking the parts together, is made of one pound gum Senegal, one pound of starch, one pound of glue, and one ounce of bees wax, boiled together in a quart of water. When the brim and crown are sewed together, the hat is to be then put in shape, and is thus finished.

Drags invented by Dr. Cogan, of Bath, for raising up the bodies of Persons who have sunk under water.—Trans. Soc. Arts. V. 24.

Dr. Cogan has contrived two sorts of drags for raising the bodies of persons sunk under water, one of which is intended to be thrown forward to a considerable distance, and the other to be used in the hand only. The drag first mentioned, is formed by three curved branches of iron proceeding at equal distances from a stalk of the same metal, and bending towards it, so as to resemble in some degree the small anchors of three or more claws used for boats; each of these branches diverges again into two at its end, so that thereby six large hooks are formed in a circle, sufficiently near to each other to prevent the body of a child from slipping away between them, and at a distance from the main stem great enough to admit the body of a man between them and it. Each of these hooks has annexed to its extremity by an hand screw, a small oblong flat plate of iron, having a sharp hook at one end; a slot or groove is cut through the end of each of the branches, along which the hook and screw may be slid forwards, or drawn back, so as to present the sharp termination of the hook, or the blunt one of the branch itself as required: when persons have fallen into the water with their cloaths on, it is intended that the hooks should be protruded, that the chance of some part of the dress being caught by the drag may be increased; but when the person has fallen in naked, then the hooks are to be retracted, to prevent the body being lacerated.

The

The stem of the drag is formed into a socket at one end, into which a pole ten or twelve feet long is to be screwed occasionally; and a ring is placed at the same end, to which a long rope is tied: the other end of the stem extends some inches beyond the part from whence the branches proceed, and is terminated by another ring, by which a second cord is fastened to it for the purpose of drawing it backwards, to disengage it from obstructions of roots of trees or weeds; to this rope a float is fastened to prevent its sinking. This drag is intended to be thrown forward to the place where it is supposed the body lies, and the long pole has been found to assist its projection so much, as to make it advance several yards further than it could be thrown without its assistance: but care should be taken that the buoyancy of the pole should not be so great as to impede the sinking of the drag.

The second species of drag, which is to be used in the hand, consists of a long pole, from whence two long iron prongs proceed within a few inches of each other, like those of a pitch fork, but bent downwards so as to be at right-angles to the handle, each of their extremities is furnished with sliding hooks similar to those of the other drag.

Both kinds of drags described may be seen at the Repository of the Society of Arts.

Dr. Cogan was voted the gold medal by the Society for this contrivance.

The drags have been tried several times with an effigy made to resemble an human body, and never failed to bring it up to the surface of the water, without ever losing hold of it.

A Saw for Cutting Curvilinear Figures, by J. Trotter, Esq.—Trans. Soc. Art. V. 24.

Mr. Trotter's Saw is formed of a segment of a hollow sphere, on the edge of which teeth are cut in the usual manner; it is fastened at its center to an iron mandril moved round on two centers by a foot wheel, or by any other method. The mandril is embedded in a bench, which is on a level with its upper surface: on this bench a piece of wood curved in the form, which it is intended the pieces to be cut shall receive, is screwed down by two screw-bolts moveable in grooves cut through the bench, which adjust its position to the saw, so that it may serve as a guide to another piece of wood of the same curvature, that is fastened to the piece of timber on which the saw is to act, and which directs the line of its progress, as it is pressed forward against the saw.

The fixed guide has a set of joints annexed to it, which oblige it, when shifted, to move parallel to its former position, and which resemble in their construction the mechanism of a double parallel ruler.

The Society for Arts, &c. voted Mr. Trotter the gold medal for this invention.

A Candlestick, in which, however it may be inclined, the candle remains in a vertical position.

Mr. Patrick, of Newgate Street, has lately exhibited in his shop, candlesticks so contrived that the candle always remains perpendicular, though the candlestick itself be inclined so as to form a considerable angle with the horizon: the use of this invention is to prevent the damage which so frequently occurs to books, papers, cloaths, furniture, &c. from the melted tallow dropping on them from the candle, when it is inclined from the vertical position, which it perpetually will be, when moved about, if the greatest care is not taken to prevent it.

The candlestick is thus constructed. From a flat base, of the same form as is usual for flat candlesticks, about seven inches diameter, a circular hoop arises in a vertical plane so as that its upper part is about four inches above the bottom of the candlestick, the middle of the summit of this hoop is perforated with a hole about half an inch in diameter made very smooth round the edges, a small brass ball of a little larger diameter than the hole rests on it, so as to form a joint moveable in all directions; at the top of

of this ball a socket is fixed to sustain the candle, and from beneath it a thick wire descends about three inches down, to the extremity of which a flat weight of lead is appended of about three ounces weight, to form a counterpoise to the candle, by the operation of which it is always kept in a vertical position.

Those candlesticks are at present made of tin; but might be formed of other materials of course if required.

The same effect might be produced by gimball joints, such as are used in marine compasses, as is produced by the ball joint in Mr. Patrick's candlestick, but gimbals would be much more liable to be deranged from accidental falls, and would probably also cost somewhat more at first.

This candlestick is a very simple invention, and seems very effectual for the use intended; and will certainly be an acquisition to those who wish to preserve their carpets, floors, and other articles most exposed, from grease.

On the probable period when the potatoe plant was first introduced into the British isles, from a communication by Sir Joseph Banks.

Trans. Hort. Soc. v. 1.

Sir Joseph Banks states, that the account of the circumstances relative to the time of the introduction of the potatoe plant, which he relates, was chiefly extracted from notes collected on the subject by his learned friend Mr. DRYANDER.

The potatoe now in use (the *Solanum tuberosum*) was brought into England by the colonists, sent out by Sir WALTER RALEIGH, under queen Elizabeth's patent. Mr. THOMAS HERRIOT, a mathematician, was aboard the first fleet, which returned to England on the 27th July 1586, when the Potatoe was probably first brought over: for Mr. HERRIOT, in an account, which he published of the nature and properties of the soil of the country examined, which is printed in De Bry's collection of voyages, vol. 1. under the article roots, describes potatoe by the name Openawk (by which they were called in Virginia) "as round roots, some as large as walnuts, and others much larger, which grew in damp soil, many hanging together as if fixed ropes; which are good food either boiled or roasted."

GERARD, in his Herbal published 1597, gives a figure of the potatoe under the name of potatoe of Virginia.

In the manuscript minutes of the Royal Society Dec. 13: 1693. Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL, then president, informed the fellows, that his grandfather brought potatoes into Ireland, who first had them from Sir WALTER RALEIGH. From which it appears that this root shortly after its arrival in England must have been sent to Ireland by Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL's ancestor, where it was cultivated as food, long before its value was known in England, for GERARD in 1597 recommends the roots as a delicate dish, not as a common food.

The potatoe however came into Europe at an earlier period by another channel; CLUSIUS, who resided at Vienna at that time, received this root in 1598 from the governor of Mons in Ha'nault, who had it the year before, from one of the attendants of the pope's legate, under the name of Taratoufli, and learned from him, that in Italy, where it was then in use, no one certainly knew whether it came from Spain, or from America.

PETER CEICA in his Chronicle printed in 1553, mentions in the tenth chapter, that the inhabitants of Quito used for food, besides Mays, a tuberos root which they called Papas; and this CLUSIUS supposes to be the plant he received from Flanders; which conjecture is confirmed by the accounts of other travellers. From these details it appears probable that Potatoes were first brought into Europe from the mountainous parts of Quito; and as the Spaniards were sole possessors of that country, there can be little doubt that they were first brought to Spain; but as it would take some time to bring them into use in that country, and afterwards to make the Italians so well acquainted with them as to give them a name, there is every reason to believe, they had been several years in Europe before they were sent to CLUSIUS.

In South America the root is called Papas, and in Virginia Openawk. The name of Potatoe was therefore evidently applied to it here from its similarity to the Battata, or sweet Potatoe; and was distinguished by the appellation of Virginia Potatoe, till the year 1640, if not longer.

Some authors have asserted that Sir FRANCIS DRAKE first discovered Potatoes in the South Seas, and others that they were introduced into England by Sir John Hawkins; but in both instances, the plant alluded to is evidently the sweet Potatoe; which was used in England as a delicacy long before the introduction of our Potatoes: The sweet Potatoe was imported in considerable quantities from Spain and the Canaries, and was supposed to possess the power of restoring decayed vigour. The kissing comfits which Shakespear mentions in the Merry Wives of Windsor, and other confections of similar imaginary qualities, with which our ancestors were duped, were principally made of these and Eringo roots.

The sweet potatoes themselves were sold by itinerant dealers chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, to those who had faith in their alleged properties. The allusions to this opinion are very frequent in the plays of that age, of which there is a remarkable instance in Shakespear's Troilus and Cressida. To this we shall add, that as there was an early and frequent intercourse between Spain and Galway, in Ireland, there is some reason to conjecture that the potatoe might have been introduced into Ireland, directly from Spain at a very early period.

On accelerating the Vegetation of Carrots, from a Paper, by Alphonso Le Roy, Sonnini's Journal.

In the second number of this work, an extract was published from Le Roy's paper on the *acceleration* of vegetation, and though both the title and the substance of this extract, plainly shewed that the object in view was solely to point out a beneficial improvement in the means of accelerating the vegetation of the crops there mentioned, an anonymous correspondent, signing himself a Mid-Lothian farmer, whose letter is inserted in the last number, has thought proper to pass over the very manifest object of the paper, in order to cavil at the management of Le Roy in thinning his crop, and our account of the quantity produced, in which he declares there must be some mistake, "*ex facie*," and significantly asks what is Le Roy's cart-load? What is his acre? declaring that he himself produced no less than forty loads of carrots from an acre, whereas Le Roy only produced eleven.

Esteeming it an object of consequence, that the very advantageous method of preparing carrot and other seed for vegetation, practised by Le Roy, should not suffer in estimation from the mistaken notions of the Lothianite. We shall beg leave to point out the injustice of passing over the real avowed object of any paper, to fix on points which are more remotely connected with the subject, but particularly in a work, such as this department of ours, where only extracts or abridgments of papers are allowed to be inserted on such subjects by the proprietors: If we were to state the value of French acres, and French cart-loads, and such matters, as they occur, amplification, and not abridgment would be necessary, and the nature of this part of the work must be totally altered. If information was asked on any point in a civil manner, we would be happy to give it; but to the language of reprehension we shall only reply, that those matters may be easily found out in any French work that treats on such subjects: If the quantity produced is stated in a loose manner as he asserts, it is the statement of Le Roy accurately copied, and that there is no mistake in the matter either "*ex facie*" or *e tergo*, he may satisfy himself by inspecting the original paper.

In return we must state the extreme improbability of the Lothianite having raised forty cart-loads of carrots from an acre, when others, whose names are before the public, with the best management, have not been able to produce above half the crop, of which we shall mention as an instance, Mr. W. Wallis Mason, whose land was remarkably fit for the cul-

ture of carrots, as it admitted to be ploughed fourteen inches deep, and whose management in the cultivation was thought to be so good, that the Society of Arts rewarded it with a premium, and published an account of it in the 23d volume of their transactions, and yet Mr. Mason was only able to raise eighteen cart-loads from the acre, which even allowing for the difference of the English and Scotch acre is only about half the crop of the Lothianite.

It was merely as to the preparation of the seed we meant to recommend M. Le Roy's practice; as to the rest of his management, in the preparation of the land, time of thinning, &c. the English management may be, and probably is superior, but to enter on this point of comparison was manifestly inconsistent with the object in view, and the general nature of our work. The advantage of causing the carrot seed to vegetate speedily after being sown appears so obvious, that the overlooking it, or not being sensible of it, gives us another reason to doubt of the Lothianite being a real cultivator of carrots; the following words of Le Roy on this subject sufficiently explain this point: "The seed of carrots, managed in the common way, is nearly *six weeks* in shooting forth a few heads, which hardly cover the earth; in which time the weeds become powerful, and if not removed would choke up the young heads, and even the plant itself. It is not till about three months after the seed is sown that the leaves begin to grow large." When the slowness of the first vegetation of the carrot and its liability to be choked with weeds, or destroyed by insects at the weak period of its growth is so well known, little need be said to show the advantage of Le Roy's method, which caused them to vegetate so strongly in *twelve days*, as to prevent any appearance of weeds among them.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

THE REV. GEORGE WALKER, F. R. S.

THE REV. GEORGE WALKER, F. R. S. whose unexpected death last month was much lamented by a number of affectionate relatives and friends, was born about the year 1734 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in which town his father was a respectable tradesman. He was sent at an early age to the free-school of his native place, then under the care of the Rev. Dr. Moises. In this seminary he gave very early tokens of an uncommon capacity for literary acquirements; and passed some years with the advantage that might be expected under a master whose professional reputation was very high, and whose success in instruction has been proved by the eminence to which several of his pupils have risen, among whom may be enumerated the present Lord Chancellor, and his brother, Sir Wm. Scott. It may be interesting to mention that Mr. Walker, about four years since, visited his first venerable instructor, then in extreme old age, who gave him a most cordial reception, and spoke of him as one whom he had a pride in numbering among his scholars, and who had fully realized his expectations concerning his future proficiency.

At the age of ten, he was sent to his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Walker,* a dissenting minister of great respectability at Durham, who had hitherto directed his education, and continued to superintend it, with the view of fitting him for his own profession. In this city he pursued his classical studies in the grammar-school, then flourishing under a head-master of great abilities, whom his scholar always recollected with a kind of enthusiastic veneration. He was thoroughly grounded in the Greek and Latin languages, and was, besides, furnished with much general knowledge from his uncle's instructions, when he was removed to the

* This gentleman, though highly esteemed among his brethren, was known to the public only by a single sermon preached at the opening of the new meeting at Wakefield in the year 1752.

the university of Edinburgh. He was there a pupil of that eminent mathematician Dr. Matthew Stewart, from whom he imbibed that pure and elegant taste in mathematical speculations, by which both tutor and pupil have been so much distinguished. He did not, however, find this school favourable to those theological studies on which his mind was principally bent; and he removed to the university of Glasgow, then in reputation for its lectures in divinity and moral philosophy, and there completed his education.

Mr. Walker's first settlement as a minister was at Durham, about the year 1756, as successor to his uncle, who had removed to Leeds. He continued there about seven years, and then accepted an invitation to Yarmouth. Of the general respect and esteem which he enjoyed in that place during a residence of several years, there are many still living witnesses. Few men, indeed, have been better qualified to shine and interest in society. Well acquainted with all the best authors, especially in history, ancient and modern; accustomed to free and enlarged discussion of topics of the greatest importance to mankind; and gifted with a warm and copious eloquence; he attracted general notice and deference in conversation. At the same time, his thoroughly amiable and benevolent disposition, his cheerful, open, and companionable nature, and his unaffected simplicity, endeared him in an uncommon degree to all within the sphere of his intimacy. He married at Yarmouth in 1772, and not long after removed to Warrington, as mathematical tutor in the academy at that place.

To the affection and regard which he inspired in the breasts of all with whom he was connected in that institution, I can bear a heartfelt testimony; as I had the happiness of being one of the social circle to which he imparted so much animation. He had, unfortunately, too much cause to be dissatisfied by the failure of the moderate expectations of emolument which were held out to him on his removal. I know not that blame was imputable to any individual on this account; but, in fact, the alma mater of Warrington was ever a niggardly recompenser of the distinguished abilities and virtues which were enlisted in her service. Mr. Walker, while a single man, had exercised a prudent economy, which had enabled him to collect a valuable library, and also to indulge his taste for prints, of which he possessed a number of specimens from the early Italian and other masters, purchased with judgment, and at a price greatly inferior to that which they at present bear. As a housekeeper, his inclination led him to a boundless hospitality; and though his personal habits of life were simple and unexpensive, in the calls of charity and of social entertainment he knew no stint. At what period he became a fellow of the Royal Society, I am uninform; but he was so, when he printed at Warrington his "Doctrine of the Sphere," a 4to volume, published in 1775, with many plates of a peculiar construction, and which cost him much labour. This, I believe, is considered by the best judges as a very complete treatise on the subject, and an example of the purest method of geometrical demonstration.

He removed about the beginning of 1775 to Nottingham, to occupy the station of one of the ministers of the High Pavement meeting. This town was the place of his longest residence, and the scene of his principal activity and usefulness as a public character. Mr. Walker had long been a deep thinker upon political subjects, and had imbibed, with all the ardour and decision of his character, those principles of civil and religious liberty which are by many regarded as fundamental to a free constitution, and of the highest importance to human society. Nottingham is one of the few places in this kingdom in which such principles are allied to municipal power and magistracy; he had therefore a large field for extending the influence of his knowledge and eloquence over public assemblies. As the period of his residence there comprehended the whole of the American war, the efforts made for the reform of parliament, the first applications for the abolition of the slave trade, and the discussion of various other important points, his advice and assistance were frequently called for in the political measures adopted by the town and corporation of Nottingham; and nearly all the petitions which at different times were thence addressed to the king and the house of commons were the productions of his pen, and were marked with his characteristic energy of language and sentiment. One of these, the petition for recognizing American independence, made such an

impression

impression on the mind of Mr. Burke, then a distinguished champion of the same cause, that in the debate consequent upon it he declared he had rather have been the author of that piece than of all his own compositions. Although, in the contest of parties, the zeal and warmth of Mr. Walker necessarily gave much occasional offence to persons in opposite interests, yet the kindness of his heart, and the even playful ease and cheerfulness of his social conversation, softened animosity, and would not permit those to hate the man, who hated his principles. It is needless to add, that by those who agreed with him in sentiments he was beloved and valued to the borders of enthusiasm.

The death of some of his most intimate friends, and the prospect of extending his usefulness in a different sphere of action, induced him, after a residence of 24 years at Nottingham, to accept the post of theological tutor and superintendent of the dissenting academy at Manchester, which was in some degree the successor of that at Warrington, though upon a more contracted scale. Although, in point of extent of knowledge, and disinterested zeal in performing the duties of his office, Mr. Walker was excellently qualified for such a situation, yet it must be confessed that an habitual want of punctuality, and a forgetfulness of engagements, occasioned by the ardour with which he entered into any present subject of meditation or discussion, were unfavourable to the maintenance of that order and discipline which are essential to an institution for education. His advancing years likewise rendered the labours of such a charge more onerous to him; and at the same time the institution was languishing under some external causes of decline. At length, the whole burthen of theological, classical, and mathematical tuition having fallen upon him, he found himself unequal to the task, and finally resigned his office. It should be added, that during his residence at Manchester, he was an active member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of that place, before which he read several papers, and which, upon the decease of Dr. Percival, chose him for its president.

His final removal was to the village of Wavertree, near Liverpool, which situation was selected by him on account of its vicinity to some warm and congenial friends, with whom he hoped to spend the tranquil evening of his days. His principal employment here was to revise and put in order his various compositions, both printed and manuscript. He had published several single sermons on particular occasions while at Nottingham, and had printed two volumes of sermons in 1790. These were all distinguished by singular spirit and vivacity of expression, and a manly, fervid, and original cast of thought. He had also written an "Appeal to the People of England" upon the subject of the test laws, which was considered as a piece of peculiar excellence by that liberal and enlightened statesman, the late Mr. Fox. Besides his work on the Sphere, he had published the first part of a "Treatise of Conic Sections," a work worthy of his mathematical reputation.* The republication of his Sermons, with the addition of two more volumes, and also of two volumes of Philosophical Essays, was an important concern which brought him to London in the spring of the present year.

Soon

* The following remarkable circumstance relative to this work has been related to me by W. Frend, Esq. When Mr. Frend was in Germany, he accidentally met with a copy of a Treatise on Conic Sections, by Father Boscovich, with which he was so much pleased, that on his return he made it the foundation of the lectures on that subject which he gave as a public tutor in the university of Cambridge. When he lost that situation, he presented his mathematical papers to his successor, the Rev. Mr. Newton, who drew up a work on Conic Sections upon the plan thus derived from Boscovich. This was offered to the university press just at the time when Mr. Walker presented to the curators an original work on that subject for the same purpose. This was found so much to resemble the other (though Mr. W. had certainly never seen the work of Boscovich) that the university thought it superfluous to print both, and naturally gave the preference to that of its own member.

Soon after his arrival I was favoured with a visit from him, of great cordiality, in which he pathetically observed that we two were the only remaining relics of the Warrington academical society. Indeed it has been my lot, since the year 1797, to lament in private, and publicly to commemorate, three distinguished members of the same fraternity (Dr. Enfield, Dr. Priestley, and Mr. Wakefield) besides the excellent person who now employs my pen. Mr. Walker appeared to me not at all declined in health and spirits since last I saw him, though with some marks of increased age. He himself, however, was probably conscious of more debility than was apparent; for he dropt several expressions denoting that he did not expect long to survive. He was soon after attacked with what seemed to be a severe lumbago, which rendered motion extremely painful, and fixed him, at first to his chair, and then to his bed. His recollection at the same time became sensibly impaired, and at length totally left him. Under these symptoms he rapidly sunk; and on the morning of April 21st, after an act of fervent prayer, expressed by his folded hands, when the power of articulation was nearly gone, he calmly resigned his soul to his Maker. From the house of his kind friend and former pupil, Mr. Smith, of Draper's-hall, with whom he had been a guest, his remains were carried, with a respectable attendance of friends, for interment in Bunhill-fields. He left a widow, together with one son, and a daughter married to Sir George Cayley, Bart. of Brompton-house, near Scarborough.

I cannot close this account without adding a sketch of Mr. Walker's character from the masterly hand of a friend who resembled him in several striking features, the late Gilbert Wakefield. In his "Memoirs," after giving a just estimate of Mr. Walker's intellectual talents and attainments, he thus proceeds, "But these qualifications, great and estimable as they are, constitute but a mean portion of his praise. Art thou looking, reader! like *Æsop* in the fable, for a MAN? Dost thou want an intrepid spirit in the cause of truth, liberty, and virtue—an undeviating rectitude of action—a boundless hospitality—a mind, infinitely superior to every sensation of malice and resentment—a breast susceptible of the truest friendship, and overflowing with the milk of human kindness—an ardour, an enthusiasm, in laudable pursuits, characteristic of magnanimity—an unwearied assiduity, even to his own hindrance, in public service? My experience can assure thee, that thy pursuit may cease, thy doubts be banished, and thy hope realized: for this is the man."

To such praise, which honours equally the giver and the receiver, it would be impertinent to make any other addition, than a testimony of its justice.

J. AIKIN.

P. S. It may be proper to inform the public, that the works above-mentioned, of which the printing is begun, will appear in due time, and will be accompanied with a more detailed life of the author by his son.

The second part of the Treatise of Conic Sections has been prepared for publication, and will be printed when the materials are duly arranged.

JOHN LEWIS DE LOLME, LL. D.

Lately died on the Continent, JOHN LEWIS DE LOLME, LL. D. well known in the annals of Literature. He was born at Geneva, and bred an advocate, but resided many years in England, where he applied himself so closely to the study of the language as to be able to write it with considerable ease, accuracy, and elegance. In the year 1772 he published in English, *A Parallel between the English constitution and the former government of Sweden*, a pamphlet which was occasioned by the revolution which had recently taken place at Copenhagen. This is a tract of considerable merit. De Lolme only prefixed his initials to it; and it is written so as to lead the reader to conclude the writer to be an Englishman. In the year 1775 he published his *Treatise on the Constitution of England*, a work which has established his literary reputation upon a solid and durable foundation. The first edition was composed in French, and soon excited considerable attention. Its favourable reception led the author to put it in an English dress, and also to improve it where more mature reflection pointed out to him errors or deficiencies. In the English publication an addition of three new chapters was made to the second book. It were superfluous at this time to eulogize a work which has been received with universal approbation, and,

and, for its kind, with almost unequalled popularity. Junius praised it as a performance deep, solid, and ingenious; and the greatest statesmen of modern times have not thought it beneath them to honour it with their warmest commendations. Its great merit consists in giving a clear and exact view of the British constitution, and in the judgment and ability with which its peculiar excellencies and general superiority are pointed out. The circumstance of the author being a foreigner gave him the advantage of considering his subject without those biases of local prejudices and associations which are so commonly apt to influence the opinions and the feelings of all men when describing what they esteem the advantages of their native land. In 1787 he published an Essay, containing a few strictures on the union of Scotland with England. This tract was designed to form an introduction to De Foe's History of the Union. He was, besides, the author of several other works, the chief of which was a History of the Flagellants, which he significantly enough called Memorials of Human Superstition. The others were political pamphlets, the interest and consequence of which passed away with the fleeting opinions and the measures of the times. As a writer De Lolme has displayed a mind of great vigour, cultivated with care, stored with a respectable share of learning, and with much original observation on the character and the relations of mankind. He writes with clearness and force, and with a purity of diction which, in a foreigner, may well excite the astonishment of the English reader.

BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

On Monday, May 18th, died at Windsor, at a very advanced age, Dr. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, &c.—He was born in Scotland, but was at an early age removed to England for his education, and entered a Student at Balliol-College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Master of Arts, October 14th, 1743.—Shortly after he had taken orders, he was presented to the Rectory of Eaton Constantine, in Shropshire, where he resided for some time, and where he commenced his literary career, and laid the foundation of his future advancement in his profession. Early in the year 1747, William Lauder, a Scotch School-master, made a most flagitious and unaccountable attempt to subvert the reputation of Milton, by shewing him to have been little better than a copier, or translator of the works of others. He charged him in no very gentle terms with having borrowed, or perhaps, more properly, with having *stolen*, the plan, the arrangement and division, and, indeed, the whole superstructure of his *Paradise Lost*, from some obscure Latin poets of modern date, without the least acknowledgment of his obligation to their *superior* genius.—Several long passages were specified by him, and pointed out as being little more than an English version of certain poems by Masenius, Grotius, Staphoristius, Fox, and others, whose names were scarcely ever heard of before as having any existence in the literary world. This attempt, as bold and dangerous as it was iniquitous and vile, was first made in a series of letters in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in the year 1747; and excited, as might naturally have been expected, much attention and much surprise among both the admirers and the contemners of Milton. Many became the dupes of the fraud, and among others, strange to say, Dr. Johnson himself, who, when the papers were afterwards collected into a pamphlet, and published together under the title of an Essay on Milton's use and imitation of the moderns in his *Paradise Lost*, was so far imposed upon as to be drawn to write a preface, which was prefixed to them. Mr. Douglas was, however, too cool an observer to be misled by evidence which appeared at first sight, in many points, extremely defective. He examined the subject with commendable attention; and had soon reason to conclude, that the whole was a most glaring fabrication and imposture. He published, in consequence, in 1750, a most able and masterly reply to the Scotch critic, in a pamphlet entitled *Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism, &c.* which appeared in the form of a letter addressed to the Earl of Bath. In this tract, Mr. Douglas defended Milton from the alledged Plagiarism, by shewing that an author may, on many occasions,

occasions, and with the greatest propriety, avail himself of the suggestions, and even adopt the very ideas of other writers, without being chargeable with servilely copying and imitating them. This he shews to have been done by the first poets, by Virgil and others, without leading to any suspicion of their deficiency of original invention and poetical abilities, and justifies upon the authority of Longinus, and other critics of eminence. Supposing, therefore, that Mr. Lauder could make good his assertion, that Milton had actually borrowed the leading thoughts which form the subject of some of his books, Mr. Douglas denies that he is chargeable with plagiarism. Mr. Douglas will not, however, admit that Milton has, in any material passage, copied the plan and ideas of others, and therefore proceeds to charge the accuser with the forgery, and the wilful interpolation of the lines on which he principally grounds his accusation. To substantiate this charge, Mr. Douglas was at the trouble to collate, and examine with the nicest care, the Latin extracts which Lauder had given as the supposed originals of Milton's most admired passages. By inspecting a copy of Staphoristins in the Bodleian Library, Mr. Douglas discovered several variations in Lauder's extracts, and several lines, added, evidently by design, which, on farther examination, proved to be part of Hogg's Latin translation of the *Paradise Lost*; "so that our famous Critic," says Mr. Douglas, "would fix the charge of plagiarism upon Milton for stealing from his own translator." Lauder adduced also a verse and a half in English, which he said to be Milton's, and which were certainly a palpable translation from Grotius, but which, on investigation, were no where to be found in the *Paradise Lost*, but were conjured up by the genius of Lauder, to add weight to his imposition. The detection was so clear and obvious, that it drew from the culprit an acknowledgment of his guilt. The republic of letters are under great obligation to Mr. Douglas for the pains he took on this occasion to expose so vile an attempt to injure the well earned reputation of our great Epic Bard.

In 1754, Mr. Douglas again appeared before the public as the author of *The Criterion, or Miracles Examined, &c.* This judicious and able work was designed as a refutation of the specious objections of Hume, and other unbelievers, to the reality of the miracles recorded in the New Testament. Mr. Hume had maintained, in effect, that there was as good and satisfactory evidence to prove the genuineness of the miracles related to have taken place among the ancient heathens, and those said to have been wrought in later times in the church of Rome, by the sainted votaries of her communion, as there was to support that of the miracles which are attributed by the Evangelical Historians to the divine power of Jesus. This strange assertion our author refutes by pointing out the plain difference of these miracles in their nature and design, as well as the very manifest difference, which the most careless examiner might perceive, in the weight and degree of evidence by which they are severally attended. Did our limits permit, we should be happy to give a more copious analysis of this valuable publication; we are happy, however, that the advantage of this labour is now diminished by the recent republication of the work itself (the last literary undertaking in which its venerable author engaged); we shall content ourselves with recommending it to the attentive perusal of our younger readers, who will find it admirably adapted to fortify their minds on an important subject against the artful attacks of infidelity. Mr. Douglas, in 1756, stood forward once more as the detector of literary fraud and imposture. The object of his animadversions at this time was Archibald Bower, author of the well known *History of the Popes*. He was a Scotch Jesuit, educated in Italy, who, being obliged to quit that country in consequence of a shameful dereliction of duty, contrived to interest the British public in his behalf, by foisting up a most pitiable romance as the alledged cause of his precipitate flight, and by pretending to be a persecuted convert from popery to protestantism. The artifice succeeded so far as to secure him considerable patronage in the publication of his history, which, because it censured the Popes, was held out by his friends as the evidence of his conversion. But his falsehood and hardened hypocrisy could not escape the penetration and

assiduity

assiduity of Douglas. He perforated the veil of imposture, and exposed the delinquent to the contempt and indignation of an insulted public. The victory was not, however, gained without severe struggles. The controversy was carried to considerable length, and maintained by both parties with great ability, but with widely different tempers. The result was as honourable to the one as it was mortifying and disgraceful to the other.

The service done by these several publications of Mr. Douglas to the cause of literature and religion, greatly advanced his reputation among literary men, and gained him many friends in the first circles of society, and among others, secured him the esteem of Lord Bath, who, on his death in 1769, bequeathed to him the whole of his valuable library. He was received a member of the Essex-street Literary Club, and was one of the St. James's Coffee-house party, who came under Goldsmith's lash in his *Retaliation*. In his transformation of him to a dish for Scarron's table, the poet is, however, lenient, and characteristically describes him in the following line;

“And Douglas is pudding, substantial and plain.”

In 1760, he repaired to Oxford, and on the 6th of May, in that year, took his degrees of B.D. and D.D. Prospects of advancement began now to open before him; in 1762, he was appointed by his Majesty one of the Canons of Windsor; in 1766, he was made a Canon of St. Paul's; in 1788, he was once more removed to Windsor, and advanced to the Deanery of that Church; on the death of that distinguished prelate, Dr. Law, he was made Bishop of Carlisle, and in 1791, on the removal of Dr. Barrington to the See of Durham, he was translated to Salisbury, and made Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, an honour attached to that See.

During these years, Mr. Douglas did not enjoy in idleness the rewards which his talents and literary industry had procured for him. On the return of the Ships which had been sent out on the voyage of discovery under Capt. Cook, the care of examining, arranging and preparing for the press, the Journals and Observations which had been made during the expedition, was committed to him; and it is almost superfluous to add, that he completed his undertaking to the greatest satisfaction of all who were competent to judge. He prefixed to the work an elaborate and excellent introduction, in which he gives a succinct view of the progress of Maritime discovery down to the time of Cook, and points out the great general benefits likely to result from the voyages of that navigator; and he concludes it with some moral reflections naturally suggested by the subject, and a dissertation on the original population of the Continent of America, and the Islands on its western shores. The curious reader will find in this introduction many things deserving of his notice.

Dr. Douglas married Miss Rooke, April 27th, 1765. He was an enlightened scholar, and a warm friend to men of learning and genius, however they might differ from him in religious opinions: as a proof of his liberal spirit in this respect, it may be mentioned, as a circumstance equally honourable to both parties, that the late excellent Dr. Price used to be a frequent and favourite guest at his table. His character stands deservedly high for fidelity in the discharge of the public duties of his station, and for benignity, and amiableness of temper and behaviour in the intercourses of private life.

We have been desired to correct an error in our account of Sir Stephen Lushington, (No. 2, page 198.) It appears we were misinformed respecting his going abroad, as he never went to India, nor at any time quitted his practice as a proctor in Doctor's Commons. He had a seat in the India direction but never held any other appointment in the Company.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

On Friday May 1, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at No. 69, Norton-Street, Mary-la-bonne, occupied by Mrs. St. Leger, of Covent-Garden theatre. The fire began in an apartment on the first floor, where a candle had been left burning near the bed curtains. It was nearly five o'clock before it was completely extinguished, when the inside of the house, with all the furniture, appeared to be completely destroyed. The timely arrival of the fire-engines prevented any damage being done to the adjacent houses.

One poor woman lost her life: the particulars as given in evidence before the coroner were truly shocking. It appeared by the statement of Mr. Anderson, a carpenter, in Upper Norton-Street, that he saw the second floor in flames, and in the third floor two females at the window. He went to the window of the third floor of an adjoining unfinished house, which was parallel with that of the house on fire, and the space between them about four or five feet. The deceased was nearest to Mr. A. who stretched out his hand as she was hanging out of the window, which she laid hold of, and slung herself under the window of the new house. The deceased was in a swoon, and witness held her with both his hands for five minutes, without being enabled to move her, and she at length fell in an erect state; her feet touched the moulding of the first floor, which precipitated her upon her head, and dashed out her brains.

The other young woman, whom the flames had nearly reached, craved the assistance of Mr. Anderson, who with difficulty had saved himself from falling in holding the deceased. He gave her no hopes of the attempt; but she intreated him to make it, observing, that she had no other chance of saving her life, and could only lose it once. Mr. A. took hold of her hand, and she slung herself under the window as her companion had done. She was considerably lighter than the deceased, and being very active, whilst Mr. A. held one hand, she caught the window-frame of the second floor with the other, and remained suspended until her deliverer went into another room, and saved her life by dragging her in at the window, the frame of which she held by.

Mr. Cook, a statuary, who has a house in Norton-Street, saw Mrs. St. Leger much agonized in the hall of the house searching for her child soon after the fire broke out. Witness, at the hazard of his life, ventured amidst fire and smoke to rescue the child; but, on finding its bed with difficulty, it was gone, it having been previously thrown out at the window unharmed. This gentleman approached as near as possible to the distressed women in the garret, and having got part up the stairs, he begged of them in vain to risk advancing down the stairs. When he could remain no longer there, he went to Portland Chapel for the fire ladders, but the watchman who kept one of the three keys was off his beat, and at a public house, where, according to a painted board, another key was kept, the landlord had had no key for some time.

The door was broken open, and the ladders were taken to the fire about five minutes after the deceased had lost her life. It was the belief of Mr. C. that had the keys of the ladders been ready, the woman's life might have been saved.

Married.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Chartley, eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, to Miss Gardner, daughter of W. D. Gardner, Esq. of Grosvenor-street.

The Hon. Colonel Crewe, only son of Lord Crewe, of Crewe-hall, in the County Palatine of Chester, to Miss Hungerford, of Cayendish-square.

Thomas Jelf Sandilands, Esq. of Twynning, Gloucestershire, to Miss Maria Charlotte Goddard, of Grosvenor-place.

Captain John Alexander Paul McGregor, of the Bengal Infantry, to Miss Jane Ness, of Baker-street.

The Rev. T. Scutt, of Brighton, to Miss M. White, younger daughter of Joseph White, Esq. of Cheshire.

George Warwick Bampfylde, Esq. only son of Sir Charles W. Bampfylde, to Miss Sneyd, only daughter of the Rev. Ralph Sneyd, Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, &c.

Pryce Edwards, Esq. of Talgarth, to Miss Browne, only daughter of the late Herbert Gwynne Browne, Esq. of Imley Park, Northamptonshire.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, William Dickson, junr. Esq. of Prospect Place, Hampshire, to Miss Elizabeth Dickson, of Bloomsbury Square.

Jeremiah Dyson, Esq. of the House of Commons, to Miss Newbolt, daughter of the late Rev. F. Newbolt, of Winchester.

At Mary-la-bonne Church, Major General the Hon. Charles Hope, to Miss Finch Hutton, eldest daughter of George Finch Hutton, Esq. of Eastwell-park, Kent.

William David Field, Esq. of Ulseby Grange, Lincolnshire, to Miss Oldham, daughter of the late Captain Oldham of the 62 Foot.

At her father's house in Bloomsbury-square, John Anstruther Thomson, Esq. of Charlton, in Fife, to Miss Adam, only daughter of William Adam, Esq.

At Islington, T. A. Michin, Esq. Banker, of Portsmouth, to Miss Gibson, of Colebrook-row, Islington.

Henry Downer, Esq. of Woburn-place, to Miss Oliphant, daughter of Campbell Oliphant, Esq. of Herton.

Dennis O'Leary, Esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Ellen Hutton, daughter of Dr. Hutton of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

David Scott, Esq. of Dunnepaid, in the county of Forfar, to Miss Caroline Grindall, of Portland-place.

Captain John Croft, R. N. to Miss Buckworth, daughter of the late Thomas Buckworth, Esq. of Finsbury-square.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Robert Heathcote, Esq. to Miss Searle, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

The Election for the representation of the City of London, which threatened as severe a contest as had ever been known, has found a termination as awful as it was unexpected. Mr. Alderman Hankey, one of the candidates, at the moment when he might be supposed to be flushed with the hopes of success, and when the fairest promises of it were before him, has been called away from all concerns of human life. He died of an inflammation in the bowels on the evening of Wednesday the 6th of May, at a quarter before six o'clock.

The first symptoms of his complaint appeared about eight on the preceding evening, when he complained of great fatigue and extreme thirst. He preferred wine and water to tea, which had been recommended to him, and felt himself so refreshed for the moment that he actually promised to proceed on his canvass in the neighbourhood; but that was only a momentary design, which he soon found himself unable to execute. His disorder now increased with an uncommon rapidity. At an early period of Wednesday afternoon, his approaching fate was announced to him, and he called for his four children, the eldest of whom is about nine years of age, and took an affectionate farewell of them. This catastrophe occasioned a scene of distress in his family and commercial establishment, which prove the estimation in which he was held by those who were most intimately connected with him; while the regard which had been shown him by his fellow-citizens, and the honour that seemed to await him, are no slight proofs of his public virtues.

In the Adelphi, Benjamin Booth, Esq. for many years a Director of the East India Company.

In Russell-square, William Day, Esq.

At Sion-end, Isleworth, aged 85, John Barber, Esq.

William Young, Esq. of Chancery-lane.

Lieut. Col. McCreagh, of the 96th Regiment of Foot.

Lately, Mr. Charles Dilly, many years a respectable bookseller in the Poultry.

A farther account of this Gentleman shall be given in our next.

In Parliament-street, aged 85, Mrs. Baker.

In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Margaret Fisher, widow of the late Tho. Fisher, Esq. Sir James Winter Lake, Baronet, F. R. S.

Mrs. Beard, wife of John Beard, Esq. of Charterhouse-square, after a very painful and lingering disorder, which she supported for upwards of two years with the most Christian fortitude and resignation. Her amiable disposition made her very justly beloved in the circle of her numerous acquaintance.

Mrs. Lyon, wife of William Lyon, Esq. late of Bedford-row.

Mr. John Fellows, many years Printer of the Morning Advertiser.

In Charterhouse-square, Thomas Hawys, Esq. one of the Directors of the South Sea Company.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Jane Knollys, second daughter of the Earl of Banbury.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. Kemble, relict of the late Roger Kemble, Esq. and mother of that family who are properly considered as the great supports of the modern Stage. This venerable Lady was the daughter of Mr. Ward, a contemporary with Booth, Quin, &c. &c. on the London Stage, and who, after he had quitted the metropolis, was Manager of a respectable Provincial Company for many years.

In Old Broad-street, Dr. Hamilton, one of the Physicians to the London Hospital.

In Berner's-street, John Buller, Esq. M. P. for East Loe, Cornwall.

At Osborne's Hotel, Sir James Durno, late his Majesty's Consul at Memel, &c. Having died without issue, his brother succeeds him in title and estate.

In Bush-lane, William Green, Esq.

In Cross-street, Islington, aged 87, Mrs. Decemy Manwaring.

At Hampstead, aged 72, Mr. Henry White, builder.

Aged 66, Mrs. Martha Legrew, widow of Obadiah Legrew, Esq. of Edmonton.

At Knightsbridge, John Duval, Esq.

At Islington, aged 82, Richard Corrie, Esq.

At Salthill, the Duke of Montpensier, brother of the Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the Blood-Royal of France.

At her father's seat at Enfield, at the age of twenty, Miss Langford, after a long indisposition, which was born with the most exemplary fortitude. She was a female of great strength of mind, with a sweetness of manners that gave to those who had the happiness to be intimate in the family the greatest delight; though young, her reading had been extensive, and being of a cheerful disposition and retentive memory, her conversation afforded, on every subject, gratification rarely to be found in the female sex of her age.

BERKSHIRE.

Married. At Reading, the Rev. Nicholas Bull, vicar of Saffron-Walden, Essex, to Miss Susan Tanner.

Died. At Sunning-hill, near Windsor, the Rev. Joseph Thistlethwaite, A. M. in the 87th year of his age: he had possessed that living upwards of 58 years, and had not absented himself from his parish 58 Sundays in so many years. During his long and useful life, he was a complete illustration of the exemplary Parish Clergyman; and his truly pious and cheerful disposition endeared him to all ranks of his Parishioners. Among other legacies, he has bequeathed 500l. towards the enlargement of the Church at Sunning-hill, and 100l. to the augmentation of a Charity already established for the Sick and Poor in the same parish.

At Streatley, aged 45, the Rev. John Eccles, B. D. senior Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, whose open manners, generous disposition, and friendly kindness, will leave a lasting regret upon the minds of all with whom he was acquainted.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Little Missenden, the Rev. Frederick Anson, rector of Sudbury,

bury, Derby, to Miss Levitt, only daughter of the late Rev. Richard Levitt of Milford.

Died. At Iver Lodge, Bruce Boswell, Esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The foundation stone of Downing College was laid on the 18th May by Dr. Annesley the master, assisted by the principal members of the University. The stone contained the best collection of coins of the present reign that could be procured; with the first Stereotype plate, cast in the foundry of the University, on the improved principle of Earl Stanhope. After the ceremony, the new master entertained the principal members of the University with an excellent dinner at the Red Lion Inn.

The circumstances which led to this erection are as follows:—Sir George Downing, Bart. of Gamlingay Park, in the county of Cambridge, in the year 1717, devised all his valuable estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his nearest relations, being first cousins, &c. to each for life, with remainder to their issue in succession; and in case they all died without issue, he devised those estates to trustees, who, with the consent and approbation of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, should found a college within the University of Cambridge, which should be called Downing College.

Sir George died 1749; and, upon the death of Sir Jacob Garrat Downing, in 1764, without issue, the rest of Sir George's relations named in this will being also then dead without issue, the estates devised were claimed by the University for the use of the intended college.

The validity of Sir George Downing's will, after many years litigation, was at length established: and the charter for the incorporation of Downing College having been fully examined and considered by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their recommendation of it being confirmed by his Majesty's express approbation, the Great Seal was affixed to it by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on the 22d of September 1800.

The present Collegiate Body, appointed by the charter of Downing College, are as follow:—

Master—Francis Annesley, LL. D. member of St. John's, and late member of Parliament for Reading, in Berkshire.—Appointed 1800.

Professor of the Laws of England—Edward Christian, M. A. member of St. John's.

Professor of Medicine—Busick Harwood, M. D. professor of anatomy, and member of Emanuel.

Fellows—John Lens, M. A. member of St. John's; William Meek, M. A. of Emanuel; William Frere, M. A. of Trinity.

Besides the above, a professor of medicine, thirteen fellows, six scholars, at 50l. per annum for four years, two chaplains, a librarian, and other officers, will be appointed, with adequate salaries.

A member of a Scotch University, with certain qualifications, is eligible to be a professor of medicine at this college.

The annual salary of the Master is 600l.; of a Professor, 200l.; of a fellow, 100l.; or in that proportion.

The Rev. Herbert Marsh, B. D. Fellow of St. John's, is unanimously elected Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, in the room of the late Dr. Mainwaring.

Mr. Joseph Shaw of Christ College is admitted a Fellow of that Society.

Mr. William Key Reeve, B. A. of Clare-hall, is admitted a junior Fellow of that Society.

The Rev. William Millers, B. D. Fellow of St. John's, is presented to the rectory of Hardwick, in this county.

The Rev. Thomas Waldron Hornbuckle, M. A. Fellow of St. John's, is presented to the vicarage of Maddingly, in this county.

Mr. George Richards of Kings College, is admitted a Fellow of that Society.

The Rev. John Powell, Fellow of Trinity College, is appointed domestic chaplain to the Duke of St. Albans.

Died

Died. At Ely, aged 29, Dr. William Royle, F. R. S. eldest son of the Rev. William Royle of Cripplesham, Norfolk. He was a man who patronised all good deeds and actions, and of the strictest integrity: these, with many other good qualities, gained him, while living, the respect of all who knew him, and cause his death to be universally lamented.

CHESHIRE.

Died. At the Lach Eyes near Chester, Peter Snow, Esq.

At Stapeley, near Nantwich, aged 58, the Rev. Edward Pike, General Baptist minister. He formerly resided at Shrewsbury, but had lately travelled as an itinerant preacher.

CORNWALL.

Died. At Launceston, The Rev. William Tickell, rector of Charlton and Beesworthy in Devonshire.

At St. Ives, J. Stephens, Esq. collector of the customs.

The Rev. Philip Webber, rector of Mawnan.

At St. Columb, aged 101, Elizabeth Parkyn.

At Falmouth, on his return from Portugal, where he had been for the recovery of his health, W. Clarges, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.

CUMBERLAND.

Married. At Greystock near Penrith, Thomas Oliphant, Esq. of Green-thwaite-hall, to Miss Mary Hudless, of Johnby-hall.

Died. At Carlisle, the Rev. Michael Wheelwright, minister of the parish church of St. Mary's, and senior minor canon of the cathedral.

At Whitehaven, aged 72, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. John Robertson; during the whole of this long life she had resided in the house in which she was born.

At Keswick, aged 103, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, formerly house-keeper to the late Governor Stephenson. In recording this instance of unusual longevity, we trust some account of the deceased will not be uninteresting to our readers. She was born at Cockermouth in the year 1705, which town she quitted at the age of fourteen, and became a domestic in the above respectable family, which she faithfully served for a period of seventy-five years, comprehending five successions of masters. As a reward for her care and fidelity her latter years were made comfortable through the kindness of her late worthy master Rowland Stephenson of London, Esq. making the whole period of her dependence upon one family very little short of ninety years. She enjoyed all her faculties till within a few weeks of her death, and what will be deemed remarkable, cut two new teeth after her eighty-fifth year. She lived in four reigns, and was regarded by many as the most faithful living historian of the place, the events of the year 1715 being not wholly obliterated, and those of 1745 perfectly fresh in her recollection. It may be further observed, that the deceased has for some time survived every individual whom at the age of fourteen she found an inhabitant of Keswick. Her remains were followed to the grave by many of the principal inhabitants, a respect becomingly paid to her fair character and venerable years.

At Tom But, in Lamplugh, aged 92, Mrs. Frances Jackson.

At Buttermere, aged 94, Mrs. Pearson.

At Cardulees, in the parish of Dalston, Robert Wilson, aged 84. It is very remarkable that he has left a son, grandson, and great-grandson, and all of the name of Robert Wilson, brought up and now living in the same house where he died. There has not been a death in the same house for 70 years.

At Bassenthwaite Hawes, Mr. John Raven, aged 65.

At Bo-wick, aged 88, Mrs. Parkinson, widow of Mr. Henry Parkinson of Woodacre, near Garstang.

At Latterhead, in Loweswater, aged 91, Mr. Peter Burnyeat, a respectable yeoman of that place.

At Flimby, near Maryport, aged 84, Mrs. Margery Neilson, a lady of the most amiable manners, whose life was endowed with every Christian virtue, highly

highly esteemed by all who had the honour of her acquaintance, her memory will long be revered, as (among others) her death is greatly lamented by the poor of the neighbourhood, to whom she was a constant and liberal benefactress. She sustained a long and painful illness with a truly pious resignation, evincing a hope full of immortality.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died. The Rev. William Dawson, rector of Weston upon Trent.

At Hollingknowl, aged 96, George Bagshaw. His father lived to the age of 93 years, his grandfather to 96, and his great grandfather to 99.

At Ashover, John Shipman, aged 86, and on the same day, aged 83, Mary his wife, they had been married upwards of sixty years, and were interred at Crich in the same grave.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At Salcombe, Mr. Charles Layton of London, to Miss Matilda Bryett, daughter of the Rev. James Bryett.

At Stoke Damarel, Robert Palk, Esq. to Mrs. Hill, widow of Richard Hill, Esq. of the royal navy.

Died. At Exeter, Henry Seymour, Esq.

At Ridgway, near Plympton, Mrs. Lockyer, wife of Edward Lockyer, Esq. of Plymouth. She was daughter of the late Dr. Penrose of Stonehouse, and sister of James Penrose, Esq. Surgeon extraordinary to his Majesty. Her disposition was amiable and cheerful; she possessed the domestic and social virtues in an eminent degree, discharging in the most exemplary manner the duties of an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a sincere friend, her loss will be severely felt by her afflicted husband, family, friends, and acquaintance, for those who knew her best will lament her most.

At Ashburton, suddenly, William Fabyan, Esq. a man greatly and justly respected in life, and lamented in death.

At Biddeford, aged 80, the Rev. Mr. Lavengton, many years minister of the Dissenting congregation at that place.

At Kenton, aged 87, Mrs. Dorothy Collins, relict of the Rev. John Collins, late rector of Mamhead and Ashcombe. Her many and exalted virtues, her unwearied endeavours in anticipating, and tender benevolence in relieving the distresses of her fellow creatures, had endeared her to the poor who felt, and the friends and relatives who knew her charities, by whom she will be long and affectionately remembered.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.—At Folke, aged 77, Mrs. Cunningham.

At Dorchester, aged 76, Mr. Roberts.

DURHAM.

Married.—At Long Benton, the Rev. John Drake, fellow of All Saints College, Oxford, to Miss Rudman of Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, John Maling, jun. Esq. of Grange, to Miss Allan, daughter of the late John Allan, Esq. of Sunnyside.

ESSEX.

Married.—At Walthamstow, Mr. William Sherwood, of Mark-lane, to Miss Hewetson, of Salter's-buildings, Forest.

At Copford, the Rev. Henry Bishop, vicar of Ardleigh, to Miss Kelly, late of Douglas, in the Isle of Man.

Died.—At Colchester, aged 91, Mr. James Snell, one of the common council of the corporation, and the oldest free burgess of that Burgh.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

When the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst made his public entry as a candidate for Bristol, the populace, instead of receiving him with the same kindness which he had experienced on former occasions, greeted him with hisses and groans. They continued their disorderly conduct to the White Lion Inn, where

where they became outrageous, declaring that they would not be represented by a friend to popery, and proceeded to demolish the windows; and on some of the perpetrators of this outrage being taken into custody, the mob proceeded to the council house, the windows of which they also demolished, and continued their riotous conduct till near midnight, maltreating every one who showed a blue ribbon. The next morning, however, Mr. Bathurst was elected along with Evan Baillie, Esq. one other candidate only having appeared, who was put in nomination by a gentleman, who was not a freeholder or burgess of the city, and of course ineligible to nominate. The cries and groans of the populace were incessant until Mr. Bathurst got into his chair, when they manifested every disposition to do him personal injury. When he had passed only a few yards into High-street, he was assaulted with stones; and a bludgeon was thrown at his head, which would probably have given him a fatal blow had he not caught it upon his arm, which was accidentally elevated. Having also received several severe blows from the stones thrown at him, he was obliged to seek refuge in a house, and the blue cavalcade to return; and such was the popular ontery, that every ribbon of that colour instantly disappeared. Mr. Baillie was heartily cheered, and appeared to be as much respected as the other was out of favour.

Married.—At Gloucester, Thynne Howe Gwynne, Esq. second son of T. H. G. Esq. of Buckland, Brecon, to Miss Mary Gorges, youngest daughter of the late Richard Gorges, Esq. of Eye, Hereford.

At Bristol, John Bruce, Esq. Captain of the Royal Glamorgan Militia, to Miss Sarah Austin, second daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Williams Austin, of the island of Barbadoes.

At Keynsham, Robert Conway, Esq. of Netherbury, Dorset, to Miss J. M. Simpson of Keynsham.

Died.—At Bristol, aged 75, William Gibbons, Esq. one of the aldermen of that city, an eminent ironmaster and merchant; the greater part of whose long life had been employed in pursuits honourable to himself, and highly useful to the community. In the years 1785 and 1786, when the Irish propositions and the commercial treaty with France were before Parliament, the minister, and the leading men of the day received from him such important information, that they publicly acknowledged their obligations to his consummate abilities, which to use their own words, "entitled him to the thanks of the country at large." In 1798 and 1803, he was the principal means of preventing a heavy tax being laid on that most necessary of metals, iron; and the trade each time evinced their sense of his service by a vote of thanks, accompanied by a handsome present of plate. His attention to the interests of his native city, to his duty as a magistrate, and his strict honour and integrity in mercantile concerns, gained him the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. As a private individual, he was religious without parade, charitable without ostentation, humble without meanness, and such was the suavity of his manners, that they secured him the good opinion of those who were strangers to the qualities of his heart. To say that such a man filled the different relations of domestic life, with honour to himself and pleasure to those who surrounded him, that his loss will be deeply regretted by his relations and deplored by every one who had the happiness of knowing him, would indeed be superfluous; but from the hope, that the contemplation of such a character may stimulate others to imitate his virtues and follow his example.

Captain Dunning, of the Wiltshire Militia, a gentleman universally respected, and whose loss is sincerely regretted by all his acquaintance.

After a lingering illness, the Rev. Samuel Ashe, late rector of Langley Barrill, Wilts.

At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Winwood, iron-founder. He was a truly honest man, and a sincere Christian; and, although painfully afflicted for several years, he bore his sufferings with the most exemplary resignation to the divine will. He filled the several characters of the tender husband, affectionate father, steady friend, and upright tradesman, with undeviating zeal and honour. As he lived universally respected, so he will be long and sincerely lamented by his surviving family, and by all who knew his worth and integrity of character.

acter. He is gone to a better world to reap the reward of a well spent life.

In the prime of life, Mr. Francis Cheyne Bowles, surgeon. By this melancholy event his family, numerous friends, and the public in general, have sustained an irreparable loss: to solid piety and the strictest integrity he united great literary attainments, indefatigable application, and the first professional abilities. His death occasions a vacancy in the office of surgeon to the infirmary.

At Clifton, Lady Elizabeth Mageniz, daughter of the late Earl of Enniskillen.

Aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Hathway, widow of Edward Hathway, Esq. of Puckle church.

On Monday May 11th, at Clifton, in the prime of Life, Miss Sarah Smith, only daughter of the late Thomas Smith Esq. of Cirencester, and sister of Thomas Smith Esq. of Bonmham House in this county. She had long suffered from an internal complaint, probably occasioned by the adhesion of some of the viscera, which baffled every effort of medical skill. Hoping a change of scene and climate might yield her some alleviation, she was induced, during the late interval of peace, to accompany her brother and Mrs. Smith in an excursion through France and Switzerland. This journey did not, however, produce any sensible effect to her advantage; and she therefore resolved once more to try the influence of a milder climate, by a voyage to Portugal. From Lisbon, her friends had again the severe mortification to behold her return with her disorder rather aggravated and confirmed than checked and diminished by her absence. Since this time she continued gradually to decline, but at the same time supporting herself under her sufferings with a fortitude, a patience and submission, truly worthy the excellence of her character; and she sunk at last into the arms of death with that placid composure, serenity, and hope, which distinguish the true christian in the solemn hour of dissolution. Her premature removal from the circle of affection and friendship will be lamented with no common feelings of sorrow and regret. The native benevolence of heart, the amiableness of disposition, and amenity of manners, which characterised her on all occasions, have secured her a return of affection and esteem which will hold their place in the breasts of all who knew her, while life and consciousness remain.

HAMPSHIRE.

An extraordinary circumstance occurred last month, in the Island of Jersey. A soldier, named Hales, of the 34th regiment, having been sentenced to death for felony, was taken to the place of execution, where, after evincing great contrition, the rope was put round his neck, and he was turned off the scaffold. After hanging about a minute and a half, the executioner suspended himself to his body; by this additional weight the rope extended in such a manner, that the feet of the criminal touched the ground. The executioner then pulled him sideways, in order to strangle him, and being unable to effect this, got upon his shoulders, when, to the no small surprise of the spectators, the criminal rose straight upon his feet, with the hangman on his shoulders, and loosened the rope from his throat with his fingers. The Sheriff ordered another rope to be prepared, but the spectators interfered, and at length it was agreed to defer the execution till the will of the Magistrates should be known. It was subsequently determined that the whole case should be transmitted to his Majesty, and the execution of the sentence was deferred till his Majesty's pleasure should be known.

Married. At Winchester, Capt. John Croft, R. N. to Miss Buckworth, daughter of the late Thomas Buckworth, Esq.

Died. At Southampton, Lady Stuart, widow of the late Sir Simon Stuart, who represented Hampshire in several Parliaments.

At Burton-house, aged 81, Sir Thomas Moore, Bart. late of Fauley, in Berkshire: by his dying unmarried, the title is extinct.

At

At Brockhurst-lodge, near Gosport, Mrs. March, wife of Mathias March, Esq. universally lamented.

At Christchurch, aged 84, Mr. Jasper Jeans, senior Burgess of the Corporation.

At Jersey, Capt. Le Gros, of the Royal Navy.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Hereford, Mr. William Linwall, Serjeant Major of the County Yeomanry, aged 36. His dissolution was an awful instance of the fleeting uncertainty of human life; he had arisen in the morning in good health, and was standing at the pump in his yard for the purpose of procuring some water in a bason, when he dropped down and instantly expired.

At Ploughfield-green, aged 88, Mr. John Gilbert.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

At Baldock, aged 64, Mrs. Littledale, relict of the late Henry Littledale, Esq. of Liverpool.

KENT.

William Fuller Boteler, Esq. of Lincolns-Inn, is elected Recorder of Canterbury, and Sandwich—vacant by the decease of the late Charles Robinson, Esq.

Married. At Canterbury, the Rev. Whitfield Curteis, rector of Burwash, in Sussex, to Miss Thorne, daughter of the late Bertram Thorne, Esq. of Ashford.

At Feversham, — Turner, Esq. to Miss Bennett, younger daughter of Thomas Bennett, Esq.

At Dover, John Pembroke, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

Died. At Maidstone, aged 43, Charles Corral Esq.—Mrs. Green, wife of John Green, Esq.—Aged 94, Mrs. Pope, widow of the late Mr. Holland Pope.

At Dover, suddenly, while eating his dinner, Charles Chatfield, Esq. of the 1st Royal Surry Militia; his servant had left the room for a few minutes, and on returning, found him on the floor quite dead.

At Deal, Jacob Dehane, Esq. Postmaster of that port.

At Buckland, aged 94, Mr. Robert Finnis.

At Seddlescombe, near Battle, aged 94, Mrs. Baker.

At Canterbury, aged 84, Mrs. Sarah Reynolds.

At Woolwich, Mr. Moore, many years surgeon of the Laboratory.

At Ashford, aged 81, M. Richard Evans, a man universally respected by all who knew him.

At Smarden, aged 79, Mr. Stephen Chittenden.

At the Grove, near Sevenoaks, in her 89th year, Mrs. Hardinge, relict of the late Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. and sister to the late Earl Camden. Her faculties were to the last unimpaired, sound, and clear; her capacity was not inferior to that of her brother, and she resembled him in her eloquence; her manners were as engaging as they were dignified, and her prudence, in every circle of domestic life, could only be surpassed by her goodness of heart. She was religious, moral, and prudent. If in her numerous virtues a ruling passion could be discovered, it was her zeal in executing the parental office, her vigilant attention to the interest of her children, and her solicitude for their love to one another. The loss which is felt by them, no words can tell, no time alleviate. She died universally respected, admired, and beloved by her numerous friends.

LANCASHIRE.

At Poulton-in-the-Fylde, and the neighbourhood, on Thursday the 30th of April, and the two following days, there was the most tremendous thunder and lightning ever remembered by the oldest persons; on Friday, particularly so.

As a girl, aged thirteen, was returning from school, in Poulton, about seven in the evening, she was struck dead within half a mile of the town: her bonnet, cloak, stockings, and shoes, were burnt or torn in pieces, several parts of which were carried into the hedge; she had a gallon of rum in a stone bottle, wrapt up in her apron, which there is no doubt exploded, as several pieces were found at a considerable distance from the spot. Two sheep were killed near Poulton, and the ground near where they lay, was perforated in several places, and burnt—Great Marton Mill had three of its sails shivered in pieces, and the top set on fire; a large iron chain, which draws up the corn, was melted to a rod of iron, and as the bottom did not reach to the floor, considerable damage was done below it, such as tearing up the boards, &c.—On the same day, there was a dreadful thunder storm at Preston, attended with vivid and continued lightning, a fall of rain so heavy as to be compared to the setting in of the rainy season in Africa, and hail so large, that some of the stones measured three inches in circumference; it broke windows and sky-lights innumerable.—The storm was also severely felt at Lancaster, York, and many other places.—At Bakewell, in Derbyshire, hailstones fell, intensely frozen, from two to four inches round, and many windows were broken.

The first stone of a building intended for a New Corn Exchange, has been laid at Liverpool.—It is intended for a general resort of Corn Merchants, on the plan of the Exchange at Mark-Lane, and considering that Liverpool is the second Corn Market in the kingdom, it is somewhat surprising that an establishment of that kind has not been instituted before. It will be a very handsome structure, with a stone front of plain Grecian architecture.—Like the New-Exchange building, it is erected by subscription: a fund of 10,000*l.* has been raised by shares of 100*l.* each.

The Rev. Robert Rawston, A. M. of Preston, is presented to the rectory of Warrington.

Liverpool.—It is not correct, as sometimes stated, that there is a change in the sentiments of the great body of electors in this place respecting Mr. Roscoe; this fact must be highly agreeable to the virtuous feelings of the nation at large. The disinterested and the thinking part of Liverpool were greatly pleased with Mr. Roscoe for his virtuous and independent vote on the African Slave Trade Abolition Bill. His conduct on this business, however, with a senseless few, was brought in aid of the more formidable cry of *No Popery*, which has been excited in so many parts of the country. When Mr. Roscoe, accompanied by a most respectable and numerous cavalcade, arrived in Liverpool, and attempted to address the populace, his friends and himself were assailed by ruffians evidently planted around them for the purpose, and a dreadful scene took place; many persons were hurt, a gentleman was wounded in the face by a stone in one of the windows of the bank standing by Mr. Roscoe, Col. Williams was attacked and his horse stabbed, and in the night a young man was killed; this was but a prelude to what might have taken place had not Mr. Roscoe's wisdom and humanity prompted him to give up the contest for the sake of the town. This determination prevented the scenes that were in preparation by a few infatuated, ignorant, and interested men from taking place, and by which the exposure of their intentions with respect to the representation of Liverpool has been better exemplified than they would have been had Mr. Roscoe contended with them, however successfully, in an election opposition. The magnanimity of one independent burgess, Mr. Thomas Green, has been the means of evincing to every body of men who may be inclined to impede the operation of the elective franchise, that however they may succeed for a time, they are as dust in the balance when contending with principle, or when opposed to those, whatever their situations in life, who are determined to exercise their great privilege in an independent and conscientious manner. Had Mr. Green commenced his struggle at an earlier period, there is little doubt but that the noble endeavours of the virtuous freemen would have been crowned with success. The poll was closed by the returning officer on the seventh day of the election, although persons continued through the whole of that day to give their suffrages for each of the candidates, and though nearly 1000 freemen were yet unpolled. The

Generals

Generals split to each other; the votes for Mr. Roscoe were almost all plumpers. When the poll was declared to be closed, the numbers were,

Lieutenant General Tarleton	- - -	1468
Major General Gascoyne	- - -	1277
W. Roscoe, Esq.	- - -	397
W. J. Dennison, Esq.	- - -	39

The latter gentleman has stated, in a public advertisement, that his nomination was without his knowledge.

The friends of Mr. Roscoe have presented the mother of the young man who was killed with 50*l*. We do not hear, that she has had any assistance from any other quarter.

Married. At Liverpool, the Rev. William Black, M.A. rector of Blaysdon, Gloucestershire, to Miss Roughsedge, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. H. Roughsedge, rector of St. Peter's, Liverpool.

Mr. Richard Preston, liquor merchant, to Miss Isabella Rushton, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Rushton, of Paradise-street.

At Cawthorne, Mr. Henry Wilson of Liverpool, to Miss Martha Thorp, daughter of Samuel Thorp, Esq. of Banks-Hall, Yorkshire.

Died. At Lancaster, aged 74, Richard Postlethwaite, Esq. one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Liverpool, aged 74, Mr. Edward Ashburner, many years commander of a vessel in the West India trade. Aged 53, Robert Blundell, Esq. Aged 61, John Colquitt, Esq. town clerk.

Suddenly at Everton, aged 53, John Gregson, Esq. receiver general for the county.

At Wavertree, aged 81, Mr. Joseph Southall, many years a landing waiter at Liverpool.

At Manchester, aged 73, Mr. James Stewart.

April 30, at Manchester, in his 33*d* year, after a few days illness, Henry Barton, jun. Esq. partner in the highly respectable mercantile house of Messrs. Henry and John Barton and Co. of that place. It is perhaps an unnecessary, although a pleasing duty, publicly to record the high degree of affection, estimation, and respect, in which this gentleman's character was held by his relations, his friends, and all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. He "bore his faculties so meekly" that he could have no enemies, and so courteously and benevolently as to ensure him many warm and firm friends. As a son, a brother, and a husband, his conduct was not only irreproachable, but eminently amiable and praiseworthy. Perhaps the most forcible and touching praise that can be bestowed upon departed worth, was manifested, when the account of this gentleman's unexpected and premature dissolution was first announced. For then every tongue was busy in descanting on his many virtues, and even those with whom he had been merely acquainted, were heard to say "I could scarcely have been more grieved, if he had been my own friend or relation." Such unequivocal testimony of the estimation in which the deceased was held, while it serves to soothe the feelings of his afflicted parents, and nearest connexions, holds forth a striking instance of the homage, which will ever be paid to rectitude of conduct, and amiableness of disposition.

At Preston, aged 58, Thomas Tunnell, Esq. collector of Excise.

At Holebottom, near Shaw-chapel, Mr. James Cheetham, aged 92, 64 of which, he had resided in the same house. He was perhaps, one of the oldest vocal performers in Lancashire, having sung at three different chapels built at the same place, viz. Shaw.

At New Laiths, aged 72, Mrs. Dixon, widow of Jeremiah Dixon, Esq. of Gledhow, near Leeds. Her conscientious discharge of all the Christian, as well as relative duties; her charity, benevolence, and humanity, will make her memory long revered and herself long regretted.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died. At Leicester, aged 87, Mrs. Unwin.

At

At Sapcote, (of which he had been rector for upwards of forty years) greatly and worthily regretted by his parishioners, and by a numerous and genteel acquaintance, the Rev. Stanley Burrough, M. A. aged 84. He was born at Carleton, in the parish of Drig, in Cumberland. His father was the Rev. Edward D. Burrough, minister of Drig and Irton, and master of the Free School, at Carleton, who from the great age to which he lived, had the singular opportunity of instructing (in his church and his school) the *fourth generation*.—The subject of this memoir, after quitting college, entered second master of that celebrated seminary, Rugby school, in Warwickshire, of which, on the demise or resignation of the principal, he was unanimously elected head master. In this important office he remained nearly twenty years, during which period he directed and presided over the classical education of many who are now distinguished public characters, and when he declined the charge, he left the school possessed of a reputation never exceeded by any similar institution. Besides his profound knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics, (of which no proofs are wanting) Mr. Burrough was always accounted by his learned cotemporaries a competent Hebræian—and esteemed in all respects as a most valuable member of society—and a good man.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. At Louth, Richard Bell, Esq. Captain in the Louth volunteer infantry, to Miss Marsh.

Died. At Easton, near Stamford, the widow Saunders, in the 100th year of her age.

At Lincoln, aged 74, Joseph Dell, Esq.

At Conisholme, near Louth, aged 97, Mrs. Elizabeth Petchell.

At Thoresby, aged 80, Willoughby Wood, Esq. formerly a Captain in the Royal North Lincoln militia.

NORFOLK.

Married. At Tasburgh, Thomas Fowel Buxton, of Weymouth, to Miss Hannah Gurney, daughter of John Gurney, Esq. of Earliham, near Norwich.

Died. At Walsingham, Norfolk, aged 89, the Rev. Michael Bridges, rector of Berwick, St. Leonard, with Sedgehill annexed: he was formerly of St. John's college, B. A. 1740, M. A. 1775.

At Norwich, aged 60, James Hudson, Esq. banker. He was elected an Alderman of Mancroft ward, in 1791, and served the office of Sheriff in 1798, and that of Mayor in 1794.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married. At Northampton, Mr. Page, surgeon of Eydon, to Miss Briggs, daughter of Alderman Briggs.

Died. At Northampton, aged 75, Mrs. Startin, relict of John Startin, Esq. formerly an eminent merchant of Birmingham. Aged 73, Andrew Wood, Esq. of Harleston Park.

Mrs. Isham, wife of the Rev. Eusby Isham, rector of Lamport.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The next meeting of the Tyne-side Agricultural Society, will be held at Ovingham, on the 6th of July, when the following premiums are to be adjudged and paid:—For the best Tup, more than one shear, to be kept in the district during the season, five guineas. For the best shearing Tup, under the same restrictions, four guineas:—And, for the best Pen of five gimmers, to be kept in the district for the purpose of breeding, five guineas.

The Rev. John Hogarth, who has been curate at Whalton, near Morpeth, 37 years, is presented to the valuable rectory of Ropley, in Yorkshire.

Married. At Newcastle, William Reed, Esq. of Dockwray-square, to Mrs. Milner, of Saville-court. Mr. John Brooks, inspector for government at St. Peter's-quay, to Miss M. E. Richardson. Mr. John Ord, of Brancepath, paper manufacturer, to Miss Margaret Miller, of Gateshead.

Captain Ainsley, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Atkinson, only daughter of John Atkinson, Esq.

Died. At Greenhammerton, James Algood, Esq. of Nunwich.

At Newcastle, aged 75, Mr. William Peters, Attorney.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, Simon Dodd, Esq. of the Steel, near Bellingham, aged 83.

At North Shields, aged 30, Mr. William Bates. In him the active and passive virtues were so equally and harmoniously blended, as to leave a doubt which prevailed, but which jointly contemplated threw a lustre on each other, and formed a character at once respectable and amiable. He was a polite and accomplished gentleman, was well versed in literature; to music he was very partial, and his attainments in that science were inferior to very few. He will be long and greatly lamented by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

At Chillingham, aged 97, Thomas Cuthbertson, whose grandfather, (Stephen) rescued the Lord Grey, of Chillingham, two hundred years ago, in a battle with the Scots.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married. At Nottingham, Mr. John Pearse, of Eastwood, of vocal celebrity, to Miss Ellen Sheldon.

Died. At Staunton, aged 82, Mrs. Ann Charlton, the last surviving daughter of Job Staunton Charlton, Esq. who represented the borough of Newark, in several parliaments.

In the East Indies, in July 1806, aged 28, Lieutenant William Rowland Wake, of the 7th regiment of Native Infantry, son of the late William Wake, Esq. of Workop manor. His classical acquirements and literary taste, aided by superior abilities, distinguished him as a scholar, and his intrepidity, discipline, and humanity, during an active service in many bloody campaigns in India, signalled him as a soldier. It is no more than a merited tribute to his memory to add, (and those who knew him will acquit the expression of extravagance) that the power of language is too feeble to pass a sufficient eulogy on the exquisite sensibility, openness, and generosity of his heart. Many of his poetical effusions as well as essays in prose, have appeared (under the various signatures of "Juvenis," "Vigilax," "Antibargainist," "Rowland Ramble," and W. R. W.") in the "Gleaner," a periodical paper published at Bombay; and a small volume of his earlier poetical compositions was published at London, in the beginning of the year 1800. The untimely fate of this interesting Wanderer has, however, extinguished the fond hopes and delusive expectations of revisiting his native country, and of renewing the pleasures of his early attachments, which appear from his writings to have been interwoven with all his reflections.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. John Dean, M.A. Fellow of Brazennose, is admitted senior proctor; the Rev. E. Coppleston, M.A. Fellow of Oriel, junior proctor; and the Rev. Joseph Hodgkinson and J. Clayton, of Brazennose; J. Graham, of All Souls, and W. N. Darnell, of Corpus Christi, are nominated pro-proctors.

The Rev. Mr. Penmore, A.M. of Corpus Christi College, has been appointed Bampton Lecturer for the year 1808.

Died. At Oxford, aged 63, James Morrell, Esq.

Aged 73, Mrs. Turner, widow of ——— Turner, Esq. of Kingston-Blount.

At Kidlington, aged 85, Mr. Philip Hanwell.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At Church-Stretton, aged 78, the Rev. John Mainwaring, rector of that parish, and Reader on Divinity on the foundation of the Lady Margaret in the University of Cambridge.

At Coalbrooke-Dale, Mrs. Mary Rathbone, one of the people called Quakers; in whose death her relations have lost one of the most amiable of women, and the poor a benefactor scarcely equalled in this nation.—Her natural timidity rendered her little known to the world, but the discerning few who were admitted to her acquaintance discovered in that timidity a veil which had every christian virtue and natural accomplishment.—She was in her manner the graceful, polite lady; her address pleasing and modest; and blest with a sensibility of soul which discovered itself on all occasions, her general conversation was rendered what a poet has described,

"A constant flow of love that knows no fall."

Aged 63, Richard Lyster, Esq. of Rowtons-hall, The Rev. Thomas Hatton, rector of Waters-Upton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married. At Bath, W. J. Oliver, Esq. of Castle-Carey, to Miss Oliver, only daughter of the late Samuel Oliver, Esq.

John Christian, Esq. of Workington-Hall, Cumberland, to Miss Allen, only daughter of Lewis Robert Allen, Esq.

Henry Boulton, Esq. of Cottingham, Northampton, to Miss Durell, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Durell, late Deputy Commissary General on the Continent.

Mr. Robert Stephens Davies, of Eastington, to Miss Louisa Spry, third daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry, prebendary of Salisbury.

At Taunton, James Benjamin Coles, Esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss Mary Weekes.

At Chard, J. R. Clarke, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Wheadon, eldest daughter of John Wheadon, Esq.

At Road, Mr. Thomas Turner, to Miss Margaret Signell.—Their united ages do not exceed 28 years.

Died. At Bathford, aged 27, of a rapid decline, Sarah the wife of Mr. G. Yeeles.—Besides a blameless conduct in all the serious duties of life, she was distinguished for the pleasantness and innocent candour of her manners, which captivated the good will even of strangers, and quickened to a singular tenderness the affection of her friends.—She sustained during the whole of her illness her wonted gentle and obliging deportment, and presented upon her death bed an example of resignation, which, of it cannot diminish the grief, must, at least, encourage the fortitude of her surviving family.

At Bath, aged 77, F. Anderson, Esq. Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, Bart. of Donas in Clare, Ireland.

Aged 93, Mr. Henry Smith, Bookseller.

Aged 90, Lady Gibbons.

Mrs. Loftus, relict of Edward Loftus, Esq. of Sheffield, in Yorkshire: a lady in whose character the virtues of clarity and benevolence, united with the liberal mind were eminently conspicuous.

Captain Dunning, of the Wilts militia, a man universally respected.

At Seaborough-house, near Crewkerne, Thomas Ridoubt, Esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married. at Stafford, Capt. W. Rogers, R. N. to Miss Gollins, eldest daughter of the late Townsend Gollins, Esq.

Died. At Stafford, aged 45, Mr. John Westbrooke Chandler, an artist of considerable eminence. He practised many years in London as a portrait-painter, but latterly had devoted himself to landscape painting, the study of which he prosecuted with all the ardour and enthusiasm of genius; of his professional talents there are happily many proofs remaining; and of his extensive information, his urbanity of manners, and excellence of heart, he has left in the memory of his friends and acquaintance, a conviction not soon to be obliterated. At the advanced age of 82, Mr. Bullock, basket maker, whose general habits of life were as rare as they were exemplary. By honest industry he supported a large family, and for the last thirty-years he had been in the constant habit of appropriating the profits of four hours labour every day to the use of the poor. Whenever this singular character felt disposed to yield to the ebullitions of anger or the murmuring of discontent, it was his constant practice to retire into a private apartment, where he kept for the purpose a coffin, in which he used to remain till he had subdued the irregularity of his passions by the efforts of reason. At his funeral the Rev. E. Dickenson B. D. delivered an excellent and affecting discourse, wherein he did ample justice to the merits of the deceased.

At Shenstone, aged 85, The Rev. Wm. Inge, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Litchfield and rector of Brereton, in Cheshire. This venerable and highly respected character was equally esteemed for the conscientious discharge of the duties of his profession and his amiable qualities as a man; exemplary in the practice of every christian virtue, indulgent and benevolent towards the failings of others, he retained amidst the infirmities of age a warmth of affection.

tion and acuteness of feeling rarely to be met with, united to a cheerfulness of disposition and evenness of temper, which particularly endeared him to those by whom he was most intimately known.

SUFFOLK.

Died. At Ipswich, aged 67, Mr. John Denny, upwards of forty-years master of the blue-Coat-School, and one of the Common-council men of that borough.

At Saxmundham, aged 81, Mr. Thos. Farrar.

At Aldborough, aged 91, Mrs Johnson.

At Beccles, aged 81, Samuel Maltwood Creed, Esq.

SURREY.

Married. At Clapham, Roger Lee, Esq. of the Borough of Southwark, to Mrs. Harding, of Clapham, widow of the late Thos. Harding, Esq. of Tring Grove, Herts.

D. R. Remington, Esq. of Clapham Road, to Miss Copeland, daughter of Gabriel Copeland, Esq.

At Lambeth, John Norman, Esq. of Suffolk, to Miss Harriot Beetham, second daughter of Mr. Edw. Beetham, of Fleet-Street.

Died. At Croydon, Mrs. Maidman, widow of Thomas Maidman, Esq. late of Newington.

At his father's house in Camberwell, aged 25, Mr. Buxton Forbes, Surgeon.

On the 29th of April at Kingston upon Thames, Mrs. Pierce, relict of the late unfortunate Capt. Pierce, Commander of the Haleswell East Indiaman, in which ship he perished with two daughters and several other friends and relations, in the year 1786. Perhaps modern history does not afford a more remarkable instance of what human nature can endure, than is to be found in the latter part of this Lady's life; accustomed to the most elegant and liberal style of life, surrounded by a numerous and engaging family, united to a man, who occasioned more tears at his loss perhaps than any private individual before or since the lamentable fate of the Haleswell: in the midst of this transcendent scene of bliss did she hear of the beginning of her misery, in the wreck not only of her fortune, but her friends, her children, and her husband, all, all buried in the devouring ocean. Like a true Christian did she bear up with unexampled fortitude against her cruel fate, which has still continued in its most merciless form, to invade her, by the loss of her two sons, the eldest in the most promising situation in India, and the youngest commanding the Taunton-castle East Indiaman, and a short time prior to this, her favorite daughter died in childbed. To complete this scene of human misery, for the last twelve months, this unfortunate sufferer had been labouring under a complication, of diseases, the anguish of which was in a degree diminished, by the calmness she evinced in bending with pious resignation to the will of the Almighty. She has left three most amiable daughters behind her, all married, who, together with the widow of her youngest son, alleviated, by their unremitting assiduity and tenderness, the latter moments of their much lamented relative.

At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Driver, wife of A. P. Driver, jun. Esq. and daughter of Dennis Butler, Esq. of Surrey-Square, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with a most Christian-like and exemplary fortitude; an affectionate wife, kind sister, a dutiful child, and an inestimable friend—possessing a beautiful person, an amiable and charitable disposition, and an highly cultivated mind. She is regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintance, and her relations are most disconsolate at their loss.

SUSSEX.

The Rev. Mr. Bingham, of Gosport, is nominated a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, in the room of his late father.

At

Died. At Winchelsea, Thomas Martin Esq. deputy Mayor, and the oldest Freeman of that Corporation.

At Barcombe, aged 82, Mrs. Rickman, a woman of amiable life and manners, whose loss will be long regretted by her friends, and felt by the poor.

Aged 73, the Rev. Mr. Woodward, Rector of West Grinstead.

At Brighton, Capt. Artes, Paymaster of the first Dragoon Guards.

At Arundel, Robert Bushby, Esq. Banker. Mr. John Shaft, Wine merchant, captain of the Arundel Company of Volunteers.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Warwick, George Langley, Esq. of Great Clacton, Capt. R. N. to Miss Thompson, of Birmingham.

At Snitterfield, Mr. Richard Hands, of Westwood Heath, near Coventry, to Miss Letitia Checketts, daughter of Mr. John Checketts, of Wayfield.

Died. At Kenilworth, John Halifax, Esq. aged 90.

At Clifford, near Stratford upon Avon, Lister Dighton, Esq. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse some time ago.

At Birmingham, aged 35, Mr. John Ball, of Mass-house Lane. Aged 102, Elizabeth Linegar.

Aged 67, Mrs. Chattock, wife of Thomas Chattock, Esq. of Hayrhouse Castle, Bromwich.

At Radway, aged 84, Mrs. Miller, widow of Sanderson Miller, Esq.

At West Bromwich, aged 87, Mrs. Esther Bulkeley, sister of the late Rev. Charles Bulkeley, of London, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Matthew Henry, an eminent dissenting Minister, who died at the beginning of the last century. This venerable lady retained to the last, a singular vivacity of faculties, and vigour of mind, united with a spirit of piety worthy a descendant of the Henrys.

WESTMORELAND.

From the annual report of the Sunday Schools at Kendal, it appears that there have been 408 children under instruction during the last year, and that the expence, including jackets for forty-seven boys, and gowns for ninety-three girls, as rewards for regular attendance, amounted to 140l. The report of the lying in Charity of the same place states, that ninety-eight poor women have been supplied with midwives, nurses, & linen, during the preceding year, at the expence of only 58l. 17s. 0d.

Died. aged 36, Edwd. Johnston, Esq. of old Hall, near Kendal. At Coat of Waist Grayrig, aged 79, Mr. Wm. Rowlandson. At Kendal, aged 80, Mr. Thos. Bateman.

WILTSHIRE.

The Revd. N. Heath, Prebendary of Winchester, is presented to the valuable rectory of Allerannings.

Married. At Bradford, John Briscoe, Esq. to Miss Fisher, daughter of the late — Fisher, Esq. of Ashley.

Died. At Trowbridge, Joseph Dunn, Esq. an eminent clothier. At Warminster, Mrs. Medlicot, wife of John Medlicot, Esq. At Pottern, universally regretted, the Revd. Walker Grubb. At Salisbury, aged 85, Mrs. Othen.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester and Birmingham Canal was opened from Hopwood to Tardesing, an extent of four miles, on the 30th of April. This navigation is completed from Birmingham upwards of 14 miles, half the way to the Severn near Worcester, without a Lock. We now contemplate with pleasure the conclusion of this important work, and see in that event the very great advantage it will be to the port of Bristol, as this canal is intended to enter the deep water in the Severn below Worcester, which will render the conveyance between the port of Bristol and Birmingham, also the conveyance by the Stratford, Warwick, and Napton, &c. canals to London certain, cheap, and expeditious. The punctuality with which this last extension has been executed both as to time and expence gives great hopes that this grand canal will soon be completed to the river Severn.

Married.

Married. At Worcester, the Rev. T. H. Whorwood, of Headington House, to Miss Grape, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Grape.

At King's Norton, Mr. John Essex, of Birmingham, to Miss Martin, of Broomsgrove.

At Tinbury, Mr. John Bishop, to Miss Anna Maria Noxon, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Noxon.

At Upton Snodsbury, Mr. Samuel Smith, to Miss Ann Bullock; neither of the parties were ever married before, were married by a clergyman who never married a couple before, and were rang for by a bell in the peal which had never rang for a wedding before.

Died. At Worcester, aged 80, Mrs. Turner, late of Leominster.

At Hartlebury, aged 80, Mr. Michael Harward. Aged 60, Robt. Hunt, Esq. of Feckenham.

At Chadderley Corbet, aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Denward, the last surviving daughter of the late John Corbet L. L. D. She is greatly and justly regretted by a large circle of acquaintance, but by none more than the poor to whom she was long a kind benefactress.

At Madeira, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Rev. Edward Wigley, vicar of Yardley and Marston.

At Stourbridge, aged 73, Mr. William Lister.

At Pershore, aged 77, Mr. Richard Nichols.

At Bewdley, aged 84, Mrs. Beresford, relict of the late Mr. James Beresford, Schoolmaster, who signalized himself in an eminent degree and in Christian virtues was an example in his time, in which latter she succeeded him, departing with composure and peace, respected by her relatives, friends, and acquaintance.

After a short illness, Mr. H. Martin, Proctor and Notary public of the Diocese of Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Silkstone, near Penistone, were visited by one of the most alarming phenomena ever remembered. The clouds had portended rain, but none had then fallen there, when suddenly a torrent of water, appearing from four to six feet in diameter, deluged the town, which is situate in a valley, and several persons were unfortunately drowned. In one house a woman and her four children were seated together, when the flood rushed in, and rising so rapidly, it was with the greatest difficulty she saved herself and three of her children by running up stairs; the fourth, a girl, seven years of age ascended the sink stone to save herself, but perished. In an adjoining house a woman and two of her grand children were also drowned. Two horses in a neighbouring mill also lost their lives, and three others saved themselves by raising the floor, which was constructed of thin slabs laid on joists, and suspending themselves by the fore legs. A shoemaker's shop and all its contents were destroyed. The greatest transition from cold to heat ever remembered had been observed in the last week in April, and the above inundation was occasioned by a mass of clouds, during the thunder storm that evening, bursting in a field in the township of Bradfield, taking their course down the Rivelin and Loxley, and thence into the Dun, which became suddenly swollen. Near Doncaster it is said to have risen nine feet in the space of an hour and a half. A vessel belonging to Mr. Tootle, of that town, was driven from her moorings and much damaged. Hay, timber, pigs, &c. were also carried away by the torrent. A great number of windows were broken, at Heckleton, during a severe hail storm the same evening. Pieces of ice of an oblong form exceeding five inches, were picked up.

Some evil disposed persons lately set fire to a fine plantation, consisting of twelve acres, at Clawcliff, in the township of Huddersfield, the property of Thomas Thornhill, Esq. The fire, at first, burnt with great fury, and the flames were not extinguished till about six acres of the plantation were consumed. A

similar depredation has been committed in the same neighbourhood. A reward of one hundred pounds is offered on the conviction of the incendiaries, who we hope, will soon be detected, and brought to justice.

Leeds, May 20th. Such a scene of riot and outrage, as that which took place in this town yesterday, has not been witnessed at Leeds since the memorable riot in consequence of the Turnpike Act, when several persons lost their lives.

"Every yard of orange ribbon that the town afforded, was put in requisition by Lord Milton's friends, and the Press of a Leeds Paper was employed in printing his Lordship's name on cards of the same colour, which, together with the ribbons, were so very industriously distributed, that by noon the hat of every one of the populace was decorated with them; and as it was market-day, and also Whit-Monday, the crowd assembled to see those in the young Lord's interest pass through on their way to York, soon became immense.—Coaches, chaises, carts, and waggons, heavily laden, were continually passing during the early part of the day; but what most attracted the attention of the populace was, a large body of Lord Milton's voters, headed by an officer of a Volunteer corps, preceded by the drums, &c. *belonging to his Regiment.* Between two and three the populace began to thin, but still shewed inclined to be riotous. Towards evening, however, they returned to the charge, though Mr. Lascelles's cards were not seen during the whole day, except in the hats of two or three; yet whenever the populace recognized any of his friends they were immediately insulted and hooted. About six o'clock they grew more riotous than ever, and a person walking down Briggate with Mr. Lascelles's card in his hat was violently assaulted: the Mayor being near the spot, endeavoured to rescue him, when he also was greatly abused and hustled. Matters were now growing so serious, that the Chief Magistrate, as soon as he was extricated from the hands of the rioters, thought it necessary that the riot act should be read and the military called out. The Mayor read the riot act himself from the Bull and Mouth Inn, and the Inskillen Dragoons were soon on horseback, and scoured the streets. Before midnight, all was perfectly quiet, no lives were lost, and but very few slightly wounded."

Married. At Leeds, the Rev. Robert Morritt, prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Ross, to Miss Alicia Cookson, youngest daughter of William Cookson, Esq.

At Ackworth, John Harward Jessop, Esq. of Dooly in the county of Longford, to Mrs. Jolly, of Ackworth Park.

At Skipton, Abraham Chamberlain, Esq. a Captain in the Craven Legion, to Miss Foster, of Rilstone.

Died. At York, aged 84, Mr. Ambrose Etherington, one of the Common-Councilmen for Monk Ward.

At Masbro' near Rotherham, after a few hours indisposition, Jonathan Walker, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding. He was a gentleman of the most amiable manners and extensive usefulness.

At Pocklington, the Rev. Kingsman Basset, many years master of the Grammar School. He was formerly of St. John's, Cambridge. B.A. 1743. M.A. 1747.

At Hull, aged 50, Mr. Richard Ferdinando, Attorney at Law. By his talents, high honour, and unblemished integrity, he had attained considerable eminence in his profession.

At Pontefract, aged 78, Mr. Fox, formerly Town Major of Carlisle.

A shocking accident happened at Staiths, near Whitby, on Tuesday week: Hannah Grunday, of that place, a fisher girl, and three others, having gone under Roacliff to pick shell fish to bait fishermen's lines with, and being too soon for the tide, they sat themselves down upon the beach, about forty yards from the base of the cliff, which is there about six or seven hundred feet high. While in this situation a flat stone fell down from the top of the cliff, and struck the girl with its edge on the fourth vertebra of the neck; and dreadful to relate, severed her head from her body without mangling it, and threw it to the distance of thirty yards from the place where she was sitting.

At Stillingfleet, aged 85, Mr. George Masterman.

At Hornington, near Tadcaster, aged 67, John Atkinson, Esq.

At Berchencliff, near Huddersfield, aged 83, Mr. David Haugh; and on the fourth day after, Frances his wife, aged 90. It is very remarkable, that from a presentiment of their approaching death, the husband was heard to say on the Friday preceding he believed they would be carried out of the house together, which accordingly came to pass.

At Halifax, aged 80, Mr. John Hodgson, many years an eminent and respectable corn-dealer.

At Gelling, aged 62, Lieut. John Sotheran, commander of the Helmsley Volunteer Infantry.

Aged 70, Peter Nevill, Esq. of Riston Grange, in Holderness.

At Malton, Mr. Elias Inchbald, attorney-at-law. In his profession he was possessed of superior abilities, and his conduct in all affairs of business was uniformly guided by the strictest principles of honour and justice.

At an advanced age, George Mason, of Calverley Carr, near Leeds. By the art and mystery of fortune-telling, astrology, &c. he was accommodating to himself, for by these numerous professions he had contrived to amass several hundred pounds.

WALES.

At Holywell, in Flintshire, twenty-seven men lately lost their lives in a coal mine, owing to the rising of a fire damp. When the bodies (which were so much disfigured as hardly to be recognised) were drawn up, a scene of distress took place which beggars all description; wives screaming out for their dead husbands, and children for their fathers; one poor woman as soon as she saw the body of her husband fell into a fit and expired immediately; another fell into labour and was delivered on the spot. One of the men who were at the mouth of the pit when the explosion was heard, more humane than the rest, ventured down with the intention of saving as many as he could. Having brought up four alive he returned to save a boy of nine years old who was crying by the corpse of his father saying he was gone to heaven and he should soon be there after him; as soon as the child heard the man's footsteps he took a leap and jumped on his back and in that manner was brought within a few yards of the mouth of the pit; but the current of air was too much for him, he gave one gasp and expired. The accident is said to have been owing to the steward of the pit neglecting to have the damp drawn out in proper time.

The embankment and draining of the extensive marshes to the S. W. of Caernarvon is about to be carried into immediate execution, by which three thousand acres of land, hitherto of little value, will be brought into cultivation. Several plans had been proposed for effecting this important undertaking, which were submitted by the proprietors to the consideration of an eminent engineer at Lincoln who in viewing the marshes decided that the method proposed by Mr. Hassall of Eastwood should be adopted.

Married. At Brecon, Major David Price, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Meredith, only daughter of Thomas M. Esq. John Martin, Esq. of Langharne, to Mrs. Powel, of Maesgwynn-House, Carmarthenshire.

At Llandewy-Aberarth, Cardigan, the Rev. Mr. Evans to Miss Felix, only daughter of Mr. F. of Aberayron.

Died. At Parkglass, near Narberth, James Eaton, Esq. whose uprightness of character, and cheerfulness of disposition rendered him universally beloved.

John Protheroe, Esq. of Stonehall, Pembrokeshire.

At Carmarthen aged 86, James Rees, Esq. late commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Northumberland.

John Herbert, Esq. of Delevorgan House, Montgomery.

At Chepstow, aged 86, Mrs. Warren Sayes.

At Penybailly, aged 77, John Jones, Esq. of Nant-y-Pelle.

At Aberystwith, Thomas Morgan, Esq. banker.

At Bagillt near Holywell, Mr. Samuel Gratton, agent at the Dee-bank smelting works.

SCOTLAND.

His Majesty has been pleased to institute a Professorship of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, and to appoint Mr. Lockhart Muirhead, A. M. to be professor.

Married.—At Edinburgh, Thomas Brown, Esq. late master attendant at the Cape of Good Hope, to Miss Mary Wemyss. Nathaniel Milner, Esq. of Nunmonkton, Yorkshire, to Miss Catharine Grieve, daughter of John Grieve, Esq. Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, Bart. to Miss Pasley, youngest daughter of the late Robert Pasley, Esq. of Mountannan. Robert Fraser, Esq. to Lady Anne Maitland, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale.

At Glasgow, James Berry, Esq. late of the island of Antigua, to Miss Ann Gordon.

At Montrose, Alexander Strachan, Esq. of Tarrie, to Miss Ford, eldest daughter of John Ford, Esq.

At Kelso, John Pirie, Esq. of London, to Miss Jean Nichol, second daughter of Robert Nichol, Esq. of Edenbank.

At Hillowton, William Copeland, Esq. of Rosebank, to Miss Elizabeth Pew, daughter of John Pew, Esq.

At Greenside-house, James Kerr, Esq. jun. of Grange, to Miss Christina Halkerston, daughter of the late John Halkeiston, Esq. of Caskerdo.

At Inverness, Duncan Fraser, Esq. of Fingask, to Miss J. Mackintosh, second daughter of John Mackintosh, Esq. of Aberarder.

At Cupar, Fife, David Johnston, Esq. to Miss L. Campbell, daughter of the Rev. George Campbell, D. D.

At Kirkmoroon, in the Isle of Man, John Kayll, Esq. to Miss Isabella M'Clure, daughter of John M'Clure, Esq. Kircudbright.

Died.—At Edinburgh, aged 89, Mr. William Peebles. He had been school-master of the Orphan Hospital upwards of 48 years, and during that long period discharged the duties of his station with singular fidelity and unwearied attention: remarkable for unaffected purity, gentleness of manners, humility and self denial, he was well fitted for training up youth in religious knowledge, instilling into their minds a sacred regard to truth, and forming them for early habits of industry. The children under his charge venerated him as their parent, and will long remember his counsels and example, which were equally excellent and impressive. He lived beloved and respected, and died sincerely regretted by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. His memory will, especially, be revered by the managers, and by every person who has taken an interest in the institution of the Orphan Hospital.

Lady Maxwell, widow of the late Sir William Maxwell, of Montrieth.

Hamilton Bell, Esq. W. S.

At Greenhall, aged 85, Theophilus Ogilvie, Esq. of Auchlonies, many years collector of customs at Aberdeen.

At Aberdeen, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Mair, widow of the late Rev. John Mair of Rayne.

At Loumay, in the 82d year of his age, and 55th of his ministry, the Rev. John Lundie, minister of that parish.

At Lady, aged 69, Mrs. Forbes, widow of George Forbes, Esq. of Upper Boydlie. At Cupar in Angus, the Rev. Charles Keay, minister of that parish, At Stirling, aged 91, Mrs. Ann Stewart, daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Annan. At Alloa, aged 79, Mr. John Schaw, merchant. At Aytoun, Peter Lumsdaine, Esq. of Pittachape. At Fraserburgh, the Hon. Ann Fraser, daughter of the deceased Alexander Lord Salton. Aged 87, Mr. William Mackintosh. At Spittlehaugh, Andrew Hamilton, Esq. W. S. At Girvan, James Breckenridge, Esq. captain of the first regiment of Ayrshire volunteers, At Kildrumney, in the 25th year of his ministry, the Rev. John Harper, aged 61.

At Southwick, the seat of General Dunlop, after a few hours illness, Robert Baillie, Esq. of Mayville in Ayrshire. He had lived happily to an advanced and honourable age, without having made an enemy, and had the consolation of dying in the bosom of his family, who loved him living and mourn his death.

At Columbo, in Ceylon, on the 22d July last, William Erskine Campbell, Esq. of Glenfalloch.

IRELAND.

IRELAND.

Married. At Dublin, Charles Aldrick, Esq. 50th Regt. to Miss Blake, daughter of the late Joseph B. Esq. of Ardrey, Galway. Abraham Collet, Esq. M. D. to Miss Cope, daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan Cope, Rector of Alaseragh, Galway. The Revd Sackville Robt. Hamilton, to Miss Deane Freeman, eldest daughter of Edward Freeman. Esq. of Castle Cor, Cork. Thomas Bannan, Esq. of Mearescourt, to Miss Davies of Clonbonny, Longford.

At Carrick on Suir, Ambrose Going, of Annemeadle, in Tipperary, Esq. to Miss Moore Lane, eldest daughter of Robt. Lane, Esq.

At Carrick on Shannon, Owen Lindsey, Esq. eldest son of Arthur Lindsey. Esq. of St. Andries Mays, to Miss Mary Birchell, second daughter of Robert Burchell, Esq.

Died. At Dublin, Miss Marguerin, daughter of the late John Marguerin, Esq. of Ballyhaille, Cavan. In Gloucester Street, Henry Rowley, Esq. a man who discharged strictly the duties of husband, father, and friend; and has left a numerous circle of acquaintance to regret his loss. In Stafford Street, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Maurice. She was a woman of genuine simplicity of manners, of a pure and candid mind, penetrated with the liveliest gratitude to God and animated by the warmest benevolence to man. In Dam Street, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. John Poole, jeweller, and while the burial ceremony was reading at his funeral, the death of his widow was announced in the church-yard. At Cork, the Rev. James Burke. *Of the measles*, aged 84, Mr David Goodwin of Mount-Shannon, Galway. Martin Kirwan, Esq. Counsellor at Law and barrister for the county of Mayo. At Hereford, Mrs. Blaker, wife of Wm. B. Esq. of Wood-broke, Wexford, and sole heiress of the late Arthur Jacob, D. D. many years Arch-deacon of the Diocese of Armagh; pre-eminent for his private worth and superior endowments. The suddenness of her departure severely aggravates the affliction which an affectionate husband and an amiable family have to sustain in the loss of so much excellence, of a character who discharged every domestic relation of life with the most endearing tenderness and distinguished propriety. An extensive circle of friends will long and sincerely cherish the memory of her cultivated mind, her elegant manners, and unaffected piety. At the Castle of Borris-in-Ossory aged 83, Wm Smith Esq. At Summerhill aged 76, John Lock Esq. of Athgoe. The Rev. Dr. James Hawkins Bishop of Raphoe to which the Rev. Dr. Busby, Canon of Windsor succeeds as first chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. At Innishannon, aged 87, Mrs. Eliza Davison a lady who united to the happiest affability and goodness of heart, the rigid observance of every Christian virtue inculcated by the precepts of revealed Religion which she most unfeignedly and devoutly professed. In London, Laurence Harman Parsons, Earl of Ross, Viscount Ormaustown, one of the representative peers of Ireland. His Lordship married Lady Jane King, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Kingston, by whom he has left one daughter, who is married to Lord Erris, the nephew of the countess, and who now inherits the immense fortune, real and personal, of her late father. The title devolves to Sir Laurence Parsons, Bart.

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette from 20th April to 20th May 1807. The Solicitors' names are in parentheses.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Abell, Attleburgh, Norfolk, grocer, May 8, 23, and June 16, at eleven, at the Cock Inn, Attleburgh. (Cockell, Attleburgh; and Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn.)

Moses Agar, Austin Friars, ship-owner, May 12, 27, and June 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Crowder, Lavis, and Garth, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.)

John Allen, of the Platform, Rotherhithe, coal-merchant, April 30, at eleven, May 13, at ten, and June 9, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Flexney, Chancery-lane.)

David Atchison, Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire, draper, June 3, at six, 4, and 27, at eleven, at the Bear Inn, Daventry. (Rolls, Southampton; and Egerton, Gray's-inn.)

Andrew Baird, of Frith-street, Soho, Middlesex, baker, May 5, at eleven, 16, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Martelli, Norfolk-street, Strand.)

Thomas

Thomas Bale, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, May 7, 8, and June 2, at four, at the Bridge-water Arms, Manchester. (Hilton, Manchester; and Edge, Inner Temple.)

John Barnes, Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter, May 20, at two, 21, at eleven, and June 15, at two, at the Sun Inn, Newport. (Gilbert, Newport.)

Thomas Barrowclough, Leeds, clothier, May 5, 6, and June 9, at eleven, at the Star and Garter Inn, Leeds. (Blackburn, Leeds; and Sykes and Knowles, New-Inn.)

Joseph Bell, Fleur-de-lis-street, Spitalfields, soap-manufacturer, May 16, 30, and June 20, at ten, at Guildhall. (Vincent and Upstone, Bedford street, Bedford-square.)

William Benge, Park-place, St. James's-street, Westminster, broker, May 9, 16, at eleven, and June 16, at 12, at Guildhall. (Wadson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin-Friars.)

Matthew Bennett, St. Thomas-the-Apostle, Devonshire, yarn-manufacturer, May 15, 22, and June 23, at eleven, at the Golden Lion Inn, Honiton. (Pearse, Honiton.)

Joseph Bishop, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant, May 6, 12, and June 9, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Hester and Fletcher, Lincoln's-inn.)

Peter Blatchford, Lifton, Devon, miller, May 7, at eleven, 22, and June 2, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Launceston, Cornwall. (Anstice, King's Bench Walks, Temple; and Pearce, Launceston.)

Jacob Bonwick, of Fair-street, Horsleydown, Surrey, grocer, May 5, 16, and June 13, at one, at Guildhall. (Sherwood, Cushion-court, Broad-street.)

John Bower, Cheapside, warehouseman, May 5, at eleven, 16, at ten, and June 13, at one, at Guildhall. (Ellis, Corsitor-street, Chancery-lane.)

William Brown, Liverpool, tailor, May 19, 30, and June 9, at one, at Henry Forshaw's, Liverpool. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool; and Battye, Chancery-lane.)

Richard Burge, jun. Eddford, Somerset, stocking-maker, May 7, 8, and June 2, at ten, at the Gauntlet's Inn, Kilmersdon, Somerset. (Mr. Bayly, Frome; and Bleasdale, Alexander, and Hofme, New-Inn.)

John Dowling Burke, Queen's Elms, Little Chelsea, merchant, May 16, 23, and June 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.)

William Burnand, Old Bond-street, coach-maker, April 25, at eleven, May 6, at one, and June 2, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Richardson, Bury-street, St. James's.)

Alexander Cassano, Piccadilly, auctioneer, May 2, 9, and June 9, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.)

John Chapman, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, dry-salter, April 28, May 5, and June 6, at one, at Guildhall. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.)

John Clark, Long-lane, Bermondsey, hide-salesman, April 23, 30, and June 2, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Morgan and Lambe, Sherborne.)

John Clark and Henry Hall, Market Harborough, Leicester, worsted-manufacturers, May 20, at four, 21, at eleven, at the Swans Inn, Market Harborough, and June 16, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, in the same town. (George Wartnaby, Market Harborough; and Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.)

Robert Clayton, of Staley Bridge, Lancashire, victualler, June 1, 2, and 30, at ten, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester; and Ellis, Corsitor-street.)

Archibald Colquhoun, High-street, Lambeth, yeast-merchant, May 9, 16, and June 16, at ten, at Guildhall. (Marson, Church-row, Newington Butts.)

Robert Cox, of Castle-street, Southwark, carpenter, May 23, 30, and June 30, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Thomas Yates, Brick-court, Temple.)

Silas Cox, Bourton, Dorsetshire, miller, May 4, 5, and June 6, at ten, at the Greyhound Inn, Wincanton, Somersetshire. (Messieurs, Wincanton; and Dyne, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street.)

William Cranston, of Drury lane, Middlesex, carrier and leather-seller, May 12, at eleven, 27, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Street and Woolfe, Philpot-lane.)

Henry Cross, Albany-house, Piccadilly, cook, May 16, 23, and June 23, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Blake and White, Essex-street, Strand.)

William Dartnall, of George-yard, Lombard-street, stationer, May 2, 9, and June 6, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Turner, Elward-street, Cavendish-square.)

Henry Davis, Old-street, cabinet-maker, May 12, 26, and June 20, at ten, at Guildhall. (Pike, Air-street, Piccadilly.)

Peter Davis, of Manchester, liquor-merchant, June 1, 2, and 30, at two, at the Royal Oak Inn, Manchester. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester.)

Thomas Dawson, Portland road, Portland-street, dealer, May 16, 23, and June 23, at ten, at Guildhall. (Morgan, Bedford-row.)

William Nixon Dawson, Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, draper, May 2, at one, 16, at twelve, and June 6, at one, at Guildhall. (Hinrich, Falsgrave-pler, Strand.)

Nathan Dearman, Pindar Oaks, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer, May 14, at six, May 15, and June 2, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Wakefield. (Benson, jun. Doncaster; and Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.)

Robert Dent, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, grocer, May 11, at four, 12, and June 9, at twelve, at the Bull's Head, Hincley. (Jervis, Hincley; and Rudhall and Lewellin, Clement's-inn.)

Ralph Dewhurst, Preston, Lancashire, upholsterer, May 27, 28, and June 20, at eleven, at the Horse and Farrier, Preston. (Winder, Preston, and Blakelock, Temple.)

James Dodd, of Pall Mall, grocer, May 2, at one, 16, at twelve, and June 6, at one, at Guildhall. (Dawson and Wratishaw, Warwick-street, Golden-square.)

William Drake, Gutter-lane, warehouseman, April 28, May 5, and June 6, at ten, at Guildhall. (Blount, Old Pay-office, Broad-street.)

Charles Dudfield, Tewkesbury, innkeeper, May 21, 22, and June 16, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Tewkesbury. (Irueman and Smith, Tewkesbury; and Windus, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery-lane.)

Joseph Dutton, Burwardsley, Chester, cheese-factor, June 15, 16, and 27, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Whitechurch, Shropshire. (Knight and Brookes, Whitechurch; and Alley, Esley, and Stocker, Farnival's-inn.)

Matthew Foster, Bell's-close, Northumberland, blue-manufacturer, May 3, 17, and June 2, at eleven, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (Atkinson, Chancery-lane; and Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

David Gosling, Nottingham, victualler, May 25, at six, 26, at nine, and June 27, at ten, at the Ram Inn, Nottingham. (Bromley and Bell, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn; and Twells, Nottingham.)

Edward Gwyn, Belvidere-row, Lambeth, timber-merchant, May 16, 19, and June 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Clark, Lincoln's-inn.)

Robert Harris, Fish-street-hill, woollen-manufacturer, May 13, 26, and June 20, at one, at Guildhall. (Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.)

John Isaac Hawkins, Dalby Terrace, City-road, musical-instrument-manufacturer, May 9, 16, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Smart, Clement's-inn.)

John Hewlett, Gloucester, cabinet-maker, May 7, 8, and June 6, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Gloucester. (Jenkins, James, and Co. New-inn; and Wilton, Gloucester.)

Thomas Hibbs and Robert Saxby, Weeley, Essex, grocer, May 16, 30, and June 23, at one, at Guildhall.

Daniel Hickling, Frisby, Leicestershire, butcher, May 21, 22, at five, and June 20, at ten, at the White Lion, Melton Mowbray. (Rigge and Merrifield, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn; and Latham, jun. Melton Mowbray.)

Robert Higham, Preston, Lancashire, corn-merchant, May 20, 21, and June 6, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row; and E. Griffith, Liverpool.)

William Hope, Manchester, grocer, May 14, 27, and June 9, at three, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. (T. Hewitt, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.)

Thomas Hughes, Norfolk-street, Strand, wine-merchant, May 16, 19, and June 20, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Pasmore, Wanford-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Charles Hubbard, Norwich, haberdasher, May 11, 25, and June 20, at four, at the Crown, Norwich. (Geldard, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn; and Barbes, Norwich.)

William Jarmy, Norwich, fellmonger, May 19, June 1, at eleven, and 27, at four, at the White Hart Inn, Norwich. (Harmer, Norwich.)

James James, Sithney, Cornwall, woolstapler, May 23, 30, and June 20, at ten, at the Angel Inn, Helston. (Roberts, Helston.)

Bellwood Johnson, Liverpool, linen and woollen-draper, May 25, 26, and June 16, at one, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Parr and Thompson, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.)

Robert Kenyon, Manchester, muslin-manufacturer, May 18, 19, and June 16, at three, at the Dog Tavern, Deansgate, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.)

Michael Laird, Redburn, Hertfordshire, straw hat-manufacturer, April 23, May 9, and June 6, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Morton, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.)

Edmund Lansdown, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, innholder, May 1, 15, and June 9, at ten, at ten, at the Mitre Inn, Bridgewater. (Sym s, Bridgewater; and Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New-inn.)

Samuel Levy, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, jeweller, May 16, 30, and June 23, at one, at Guildhall. (Foole, Dowgate-hill.)

William Lolle, of Liverpool, rectifier, June 1, 15, and 20, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Hannan, Covent Garden; and Thomas Avison, Liverpool.)

Charles Loveday, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier, May 23, at five, June 26, 27, at ten, at the Falcon, Painswick. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford-row; and Watkin, Stroud, Gloucestershire.)

James Lycett, Manchester, calico-manufacturer, May 13, 14, at five, and June 13, at twelve, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham. (Kinderley, Long, and Luce, Gray's-inn; and Palmer, Birmingham.)

William Marke, Liverpool, timber-merchant, May 18, 19, and June 6, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry; and Birdswell and Stephenson, Liverpool.)

Richard Mason, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, dyer, April 25, May 9, and June 2, at ten, at Guildhall. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

Thomas May, Shepperton, Middlesex, shopkeeper, May 9, 16, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Horne, Staines, and Rigge, Carey-street.)

Charles Medley, Bolt-in-Tan Inn, Fleet-street, coach master, May 6, 12, and June 9, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Chappell, New-inn-buildings, New-inn.)

William Morley, of Drury-lane, warehouseman, May 26, 30, and June 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Hutchinson and Emnott, Brewers'-hall, Addle-street, Wood-street.)

Edward Oates, Leeds, dysalter, May 2, 9, and June 6, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Leeds. (Atkinson and Bolland, Leeds; and Allen, Exley, and Stocker, Furnival's-inn.)

Richard Paike, Little Hempston, Devonshire, coal merchant, May 15, 25, and June 20, at ten, at the Sun Inn, Newton-Abbott. (Tozer, West Teignmouth; and Fowell, Finch-lane, Cornhill.)

Joseph Parker, Ringwood, Southampton, grocer, May 5, 16, at eleven, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire-lane, Lincoln's-inn.)

John Parnell, of Sheffield, linen-draper, June 9, 10, and 30, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Sheffield. (Rimington and Wake, Sheffield; Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.)

James Parry, Great Portland-street, linen-draper, May 5, at eleven, 16, at ten, and June 13, at one, at Guildhall. (Hollamby, Furnival's-inn.)

Morgan Parry, Pontypool, Monmouth, shopkeeper, May 11, 12, and June 13, at five, at the King's Head, Gloucester. (Whitcombe, Griffith, and Phillpotts, Gloucester.)

William Pawson, Chatham, wine-merchant, May 12, 27, and June 16, at eleven, at Guildhall. (J. Stephens, Chatham; and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.)

Elisha Pearce, of the Haymarket, music-seller, April 26, May 16, at one, and June 6, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Dawson and Wratlaw, Warwick-street, Golden-square.)

John Peers, Liverpool, sadler, May 12, 13, and June 2, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Davies, Liverpool.)

William Pollard and James Pollard, of Manchester, cotton-spinners, May 25, 26, and June 13, at four, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. (Hewitt, Manchester; and Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Samuel Poole, Cheapside, haberdasher, April 30, at twelve, May 13, at ten, and June 6, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Earnshaw, Redcross-street, Cripplegate.)

Thomas Edward Poole, Drayton-in-Hales, Shropshire, currier, June 5, 6, and 23, at eleven, at the Phoenix Inn, Drayton-in-Hales. (Benbow and Hope, Lincoln's-inn; and Pigot, Drayton-in-Hales.)

Thomas Poulden, High-street, Shadwell, cheesemonger, May 30, and June 9, 27, at ten, at Guildhall. (Vincent and Upstone, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.)

James Preston, of Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, tanner, May 22, at four, 23, and June 13, at ten, at the White Swan Inn, Barton-upon-Humber. (Marris, Brown, and Marris, Barton-upon-Humber.)

Matthew Puckey, of Probus, Cornwall, woolstapler, May 22, 23, and June 13, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Truro. (Edwards, Truro.)

Andrew Reid, of Lower East Smithfield, Middlesex, victualler, May 7, at eleven, 13, and June 13, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Holmes and Lewis, Mark-lane.)

Joseph Sayer, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-lane, and John Jeffery, Titchfield-street, coach-makers, (May 6, 16, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall. (Becket, Clement's-inn.)

Mark Scott, Bury, Lancashire, roper, June 3, at five, 4, at eleven, and 20, at five, at the Castle Inn, Blackburn. (Beardsworth and Nevill, Blackburn; and Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)

Richard Shaw, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, cabinet-maker, May 14, 15, and June 20, at the White Hart Inn, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. (Smith, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and Price, Brown, and Bevan, Lincoln's-inn.)

Bartholomew Short, of Finsbury-place, Middlesex, merchant, April, 28, May 16, and June 6, at one, at Guildhall. (Drewe and Loxham, New-inn.)

Charles Thomas Skurray, Kensington, underwriter, May 5, 12, and June 6, at ten, at Guildhall. (Robinson, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.)

Samuel Smith, of Gun-street, Spitalfields, baker, May 27, June 2, 27, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Wilkinson and Church, White Lion-street, Spital-square.)

Richard Sowley and John Coles, Knowle, Warwickshire, corn-factors, May 22, 23, and June 16, at eleven, at the Bull's Head, Birmingham. (Spurrier, Birmingham; and Egerton, Gray's-inn-square.)

Thomas Spring, jun. of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, ironmonger, May 18, 19, and June 13, at eleven, at the Crown and Woolpacks Inn, Louth. (Barber, Gray's-inn, and Paddison, Louth.)

Thomas Squire, West-square, St. George's-fields, dealer and chapman, May 5, 16, and June 13, at ten, at Guildhall, Holmes and Lewis, Mark-lane.)

Tristram Squire and Tristram Squire, jun. Stoke Damarell, Devon, tin-plate-workers, May 9, 11, and June 2, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Plymouth. (Cleather, Plymouth.)

William Stevens, of Little St. Thomas Apostle, money-scrivener, April 30, May 7, and June 6, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Everest, Epsom, Surrey.)

Thomas Smart, Bernondsey-street, hat-manufacturer, May 15, 27, and June 23, at ten, at Guildhall. (Butler, Gray's-inn.)

John Suter, of East Retford, Nottinghamshire, mercer, April 28, May 5, and June 6, at ten, at Guildhall. (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street.)

Joseph Thorp, jun. St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, linen-draper, May 23, 30, and June 27, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)

William Tredgold, Southampton, tallow-chandler, May 15, at one, 16, at eleven, and June 13, at twelve, at the Dolphin's Inn, Southampton. (Raffe, Gloucester-square, Southampton.)

William Tucker, Exeter, merchant, May 9, 16, and June 13, at twelve, at the Star Inn, Exeter. (Williams and Brooks, New-square, Lincoln's-inn; and Turner, Exeter.)

Richard Valentine and John Valentine, of Mumford's-court, Milk-street, warehousemen, May 15, 27, and June 20, at ten, at Guildhall. (Latimer, Gray's-inn-square.)

John Vandrant, Wood-street, Cheapside, carpenter, May 26, 30, and June 27, at ten, at Guildhall. (Lewich, Baldwin's-court, Cloak-lane.)

R. Vaughan, Fore-street, linen-draper, May 9, 16, at two, and June 16, at one, at Guildhall. (S. Syddall, Aldersgate-street.)

Joseph Vipond, Penrith, Cumberland, flax-dresser, May 15, 16, and June 6, at ten, at the George Inn, Penrith. (Richard Wardsworth, Staples-inn; and Grave, Penrith.)

William Wells, Rosemary-lane, victualler, May 22, 23, and June 23, at ten, at Guildhall. (Jones, New court, Crutched-frisars.)

William Whitaker, of Wakefield, and Joseph Whitaker, of Lee-Green, Yorkshire, clothiers, June 5, 6, at the George and Dragon Inn, Dewsbury, and June 20, at the Woolpacks Inn, Wakefield, at eleven. (Wadsworth, Milnbridge; and Willis, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Henry Wilcock and John Wilcock, Manchester, stay-makers, May 8, 9, and June 6, at eleven, at the Star Inn, Manchester. (Huxley, Temple; and Basnett, Manchester.)

James Williams, of Bristol, broker, May 27, June 6, and 30, at ten, at Guildhall. (Berridge, Hatton-garden.)

John Williams, Romney Iron-works, Monmouth, shopkeeper, May 19, 20, and June 16, at eleven, at the Rammer Tavern, Bristol. (Stevens, Small-street, Bristol; and Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple.)

John Wright, Oldham, Lancashire, mercer, May 29, 30, and June 13, at twelve, at Oldham. (Ingham, Saddleworth, Yorkshire; and Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's-inn.)

William Wyke, of Preston, Lancashire, linen-draper, May 27, 28, and June 20, at eleven, at the Horse and Farrier, Preston. (Winder, Preston; and Blakelock, Temple.)

William

William Young, of Leaton, Yorkshire, grocer, May 23, 29, at the Cross Keys Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull, and June 6, at the Tiger Inn, Beverley, at eleven. (Sanderson, Kingston-upon-Hull; and Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion-square.)

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

William Tucker, jun. of Exeter, serge, manufacturer, from May 16 to June 18, at ten, at Guildhall.

William Watts, Castle-lane, Southwark, leather-dresser, from May 5 to May 12, at eleven, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

James Gaymer, of Mistley, Essex, grocer.

Charles Swannack, of Russell-street, Covent-garden, grocer.

DIVIDENDS.

May 25. John Alfrey, jun. of Carlisle, Surrey, carpenter.—June 27. J. and B. Arden, Beverley, Yorkshire, wine-merchants.—June 2. Richard Atkinson, Henry Waters, and Wm. Ord-Fenchurch-street, wine-merchants.—May 25. John Ayerst, Wittersham, Kent, corn-merchant.

May 7, and June 2. George Baillie and John Jaffray, Finsbury-place, merchants.—July 4. John Barnley, of Saffron-hill, cordwainer.—June 9. Tedmar Bauck, of Queen-street, Chesapeake, sugar-refiner.—May 26. William Beaton and John Beaton, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, merchants.—June 8. Joseph Bell, Castor, Lincolnshire, mercer.—June 13. John Bingley, Upper John-street, Middlesex, statuary and mason.—June 6. T. Binless, Basinghall-street, factor.—June 22. Thomas Binyon, Manchester, cotton and woollen-manufacturer.—June 2. Thomas Blowers, London-street, St. Pauls, linen-draper.—June 9. Messiter Brooks, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, mercer.—June 2. Joseph Bryans, Little Britain, dealer.—May 13. Richard Bury, Manchester, drysalter.—June 22. Thomas Budd, Lyndhurst, Hants, shopkeeper.—June 1. Wm. Booker, Clannfield, Oxfordshire, tailor.

June 9. Thomas Cave, of Rawleigh-place, Devonshire, merchant.—June 9. Wm. Chalklen, of Deptford, Kent, draper.—May 29. E. Cheverton, Newport, Isle of Wight, linen-draper.—June 2. R. Chandler, Shoreditch, cheesemonger.—May 26. James Clarke, Salisbury, haberdasher.—June 16. George Cole, Woodbridge, Suffolk, butcher.—June 2. James Coleman, of Clare-market, post-terer.—May 9. Charles Colwill, Rathbone-place, upholsterer.—May 30. Wm. Cook, of Cannon-street-road, Middlesex, mariner.—May 26. Richard Counsell, Bristol, hooper.—May 26. Jam. Cowburn, Preston, calico-manufacturer.—June 2. Joseph Lancaster Cox, High-street, Lambeth, victualler.—June 16. Thomas Croudson, Wigan, Lancashire, innkeeper.—June 15. Edward Culum, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, shopkeeper.

July 4. John Dalrymple, of Russell-street, Bermondsey, corn-dealer and lighterman.—July 4. Benjamin Dewdney the elder, of Linkfield-street, Reigate, Surrey, horse-dealer.—June 3. J. Dixon, Manchester, merchant.—May 22. John Dobson, Liverpool, merchant.—June 9. Henry Drewitt, Grazier's-Arms, Mansfield-street, victualler.

May 16. William Edwards, of New Bond-street, goldsmith.—June 20. Thomas Ellis, White-chapel, auctioneer.

June 13. Henry Fisher, Gracechurch-street, grocer.—May 25. Henry Fisher, of Hawkhurst, Kent, tailor.—June 30. Elias Fitton, Bolton-on-the-Moors, Lancaster, milliner.—May 30. R. P. Fuller, Guildford, Surrey, ironmonger.

June 2. John Grant, Lawrence Fountain-lane, merchant.—June 9. Richard Groom, Old-street, size-maker.

June 27. Saml. Hamilton, Shoe-lane, printer.—June 9. John Hannam, Sloane-street, music-seller.—June 9. T. Harris, Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, pin-maker.—May 29. T. Harvey, Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger.—May 26. Abraham Harwood, of Malden, Essex, ironmonger.—June 2. John Hanford, Alford, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.—May 29. T. Hawkes, Dudley, Worcestershire, iron-master.—May 16. Andrew Hetherington and John Mackie, Drury-lane, perfumers.—July 3. Thomas Jordan Hookham, New Bond-street, bookseller.—May 27. W. Hornby, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Esq. and Sir J. Esdaille, Marden Ash, Essex, bankers.—June 2. Thomas Hopkins, of West Green, Middlesex, varnish-maker.—May 16. William Hudson, Whalley, Cheshire, innkeeper.

June 29. John Ingle, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, mercer.—June 27. Samuel Ireland, St. Clement Danes, merchant.—May 26. James Irwin, Wood-street, warehouseman.

June 6. Frederick Kamp, Rathbone-place, cabinet-maker.—May 29. J. King, Yarmouth, miller.

June 11. John Lee, York, woollen-draper.—June 9. William James Lug, Worcester, baker.

May 30. Duncan Macdonald, Threadneedle-street, merchant.—June 27. George Mark, Lisle-street, woollen-draper.—July 7. John Martindale, New Bond-street, wine-merchant.—June 2. T. Moat, Halifax, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—June 9. Thomas Moat and George Panter, Halifax, manufacturers of cotton goods.—June 6. John Morgan, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, bookseller.—June 9. George Morris, Dorking, Surrey, upholsterer.

June 6. George Nicholls, Portpool-lane, Holborn, builder.

May 5. Peter James Papillon, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant.—June 13. Jesse Parker, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, rope-maker.—June 27. Thomas Parkinson and John Parkinson, of Coleman-street, chemists and druggists.—May 23. James Parnell, Deal, Kent, innkeeper.—June 23. T. Parsons, Marchmont-place, Russell-square, builder.—June 6. T. Paterson, Nicholas-lane, underwriter.—June 9. R. Panton, London Wall, baker.—May 23. Thomas Patrick, King-street, Covent-garden, optician.—May 18. Wm. Payne, Ipswich, coach-maker.—May 20. John Pearson, Padsey, York, clothier.—May 23. John James Perry, Whitechapel-road, Staffordshire, warehouseman.—June 6. Benjamin Phillips and Wm. Bacon, Ewer-street, Southwark, levigators.—June 27. Edward Pugh, Franklin's-yard, near the Circus, oilman.

June 23. Wm. Henry Ravenscroft, Michael Edwin Fell, and James Entwistle, Manchester, May

dealers in cotton-yarn.—June 2. Aaron Rayner, Manchester, merchant.—May 19. Robert Russell, jun. York, common-brewer.

June 6. Richard Sainsbury, Bath, coach-master.—June 30. Jeffery Scrape, Red Lion-street, Holborn, stock-broker.—June 9. Robert Sherdown, jun. Lincolnshire, stationer.—May 28. Wm. Simms, Birmingham, toy-maker.—May 28. J. Steane, Newport, Isle of Wight, liquor-merchant.—June 2. John Stork, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Botterill, Driffield, Yorkshire, merchants.—May 8. Thomas Sutton, Ringmore, Devon, ship-builder.—May 19. Jonathan Syme, Trowbridge, clothier.

June 20. Henry Smith Thomas, and John Lascelles, of Mill-lane, Tooley-street, Surrey, coopers.—June 30. Wm. Thomson, Great Portland-street, coal-merchant.—June 9. Harry Thrupp, White Lion-street, Spital-square, horse-dealer.—May 16. Wm. Charles Titford, Bishopgate-street Within, linen-draper.—May 26. Job Townsend, Barnsley, Yorkshire, grocer.—June 6. J. Tunnier, Marylebone-street, vintner.

May 19. James Wake, Whitby, Yorkshire, ship-builder.—June 9. Ambrose Wallis and John Pugh, of Lower Thames-street, slop-sellers. June 13. Joseph Waters, Old Bethlem, turner.—May 30. E. Waterworth, Newport, Isle of Wight, bookseller.—June 16. W. Webb, Westminster-road, coal-merchant.—July 11. Nathaniel Welsford, Exeter, haberdasher.—May 21. John Weston, Lane-end, Stafford, potter.—May 15. Richard Westwood, Bristol, maltster.—May 14. William Wilson, Hutton, York, grocer.—May 23. William Wilsone and John Wilsone, Basinghall-street, woollen-draper.—May 26. John George Williams, Marshall-street, London-road, merchant.—June 11. Christian John Adam Witke, Coleman-street, merchant.

May 30. Wm. Younghusband, Colchester, Essex, draper.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.

May 5. James Brown, manufacturer, in Bishop-street, Anderston, near Glasgow.

April 27. Robert Brydie, merchant, in Edinburgh.

April 21. Patrick Crichton, merchant, in Dundee.

May 4. Finlayson and Paterson, merchants, in Leith.

April 30. James Glennee, sen. merchant, in Aberdeen.

April 22. John Hunter, merchant, in Ayr.

April 11. Hugh M'Corquodale, merchant, in Oban.

May 4. William M'Millan, currier and leather-cutter, in Aberdeen.

April 20. Angus M'Kay, drover, in Syze, parish of Farr, Sutherland.

April 25. William Naismith, shoe-maker, in Glasgow.

April 17. George Douglas Park, ironmonger, in Glasgow.

April 20. Thomas Peter, yarn-merchant, in Glasgow.

April 20. Alexander Phillip, merchant, in Leith.

April 30. John Stewart, merchant, in Glasgow.

April 21. John Thomson, merchant, in Glasgow.

April 29. Ninian Wallace and Co. brewers, at Newington, near Edinburgh.

IRISH BANKRUPTS.

John Dease and Oliver Dease, of Dublin, and of Nenagh County, Tipperary, millers, to surrender 9 and 11 May and 9 June.

Edmond Duigan, of Abbey-street, Dublin, drug-merchant, dealer and chapman, to surrender 29 and 30 April and 30 May.

Samuel Snoddey, of Larne, in the county of Antrim, silk-manufacturer, dealer and chapman, to surrender 16 and 18 May and 16 June.

Edmond Gould, of the city of Cork, butter-buyer, to surrender 20 and 22 May, and 20 June.

Zody Hogan, of Nenagh, county of Tipperary, linen and woollen-draper, to surrender.

William Murray, of Westmorland-street, Dublin, haberdasher, to surrender 25 and 26 May and 28 June.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

Married. At Messina, in Sicily, Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, Quarter-Master-General to the British Army in that Island, to Miss Louisa Fox, eldest daughter of General Fox, and niece to the late Right Honourable Charles James Fox.

Lately, at Zante, Count Antonio Comuto, Prince and President of the Ionian Republic, to Miss Ellena Foresti, daughter of Spiedion Foresti, Esq. British Resident in the Seven Islands.

Died. At Antigua, J. S. Tracey, Esq. Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, to Miss Ann Osborne, daughter of — Osborne, Esq. of that island.

At Schwerin, in Mecklenburgh, the Hon. Frances Clifford, eldest sister of the present Lord Clifford.

In Sicily, aged 29, Alexander Robertson, M. D. Surgeon of the 21st Foot.

At

At Bangalore, Major Coghlan, of the 19th Native Infantry.

At Bruges, Mrs. Mary Austin Moore, Superior of the Convent of English Nuns at that place. She was the last lineal descendant of the celebrated Sir Thomas Moore; and in the same Convent in her 80th year, Mrs. A. Jerminingham, a near relation of Sir William Jerminingham, of Costessey-hall, Norfolk.

At Monte Video, Colonel Vassal, of the 38th regiment. He was wounded while leading his corps to the storming of that fortress, and died in a few days afterwards. At twelve years of age he commenced his military career in the year 1779, and served in the 59th foot at the siege of Gibraltar. He was singularly unfortunate in not obtaining promotion commensurate to his abilities, although he purchased step by step, and it was not until 1800, that he obtained a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. In 1801, he took the command of the 38th, and went with it to Ireland to receive 1000 drafts from the British militia: so indefatigable and zealous was he to render his regiment fit for service, that although fresh recruited in the space of a few months; it was ordered by Sir William Meadows on Dublin duty.

Colonel Vassal was in the West Indies, and on every expedition (Egypt alone excepted) either with his regiment or on the staff the two last wars. He was Field-officer of the night on the memorable 23d of July in Dublin, when his cool determined conduct gained him the thanks of the Irish government, and the applause of the General-officers employed. His firmness on that night preserved his life for a short time longer to bless his family, and to do honour to his country. He served under the separate command of several distinguished characters, among whom were the late Marquis Cornwallis, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Beresford, &c. &c. who knew and justly appreciated his merits.

His private life was adorned with all the virtues and all the charities. He loved his family, for he was the best of husbands and of parents. He loved his King, his kindred, his country, and his God. If he had one failing it was too great a diffidence of his own abilities. In him the country has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the army one of its choicest flowers.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Lord Collingwood has at length communicated dispatches received directly from Admiral Duckworth, containing a narrative of his proceedings in passing and re-passing the Dardanelles. From this statement it appears that the first passage, which was made on February 9th, was not effected without undergoing a formidable fire from the batteries, which occasioned some loss. Near the Inner Castle were stationed a Turkish man of war of 60 guns, four frigates, and some smaller vessels, which were all destroyed with little opposition. On advancing towards Constantinople, his large ships were not able, on account of the currents, to anchor nearer that capital than eight miles; and he strongly represents the impossibility of any successful attack having been made upon the city, or the Turkish navy (which last was in considerable force) during the time in which he thought it prudent to remain on his station. Of the nature of the negotiation which, in concert with the British ambassador, Mr. Arbuthnot, he entered upon with the Ottoman ministers, he is silent; the account, therefore, given of it in the French papers, must for the present remain uncontradicted. It is evident, however, that his force and situation were not deemed formidable enough to justify their submission to humiliating terms. The admiral gives a striking picture of the preparations of the Turks, not only for defence, but for active annoyance; so that his return through the Dardanelles, on March 3d, with all his ships in safety, must be regarded, as it is by himself, as a very fortunate event, notwithstanding the serious loss of men incurred in the passage. From the commencement to the termination of this attempt about 280 men were killed and wounded. Upon the whole, this expedition, though sufficiently creditable to British seamanship, appears to have been planned with little foresight, and conducted with little political wisdom. Its immediate

immediate consequences have been a great hostility to the English nation, displayed by a solemn declaration of war on the part of the Porte, (which had not before taken place) and an order for the seizure of English property in all the commercial towns of the Turkish empire.

The public disappointment on this occasion has, in some degree, been alleviated by the news of the capture of Alexandria, announced in the London Gazette of May 9th. An expedition under Major-General Fraser sailed for that purpose in a number of transports convoyed by his Majesty's ship Tigre. This ship, leaving the transports at some distance, landed the general with a small force in the port of Alexandria on March 17th, and on the next day he proceeded to the town, to which he sent a summons, which was disregarded by the governor. As a reinforcement of Albanians to the garrison was daily expected, General Fraser determined upon an immediate attack without waiting for the arrival of his transports. The governor, not chusing to hazard a storm, capitulated on the 20th, and this conquest was achieved with a very trifling loss. In the port were taken two Turkish frigates and a corvette. On the 22d, Admiral Duckworth with his squadron anchored in Aboukir Bay. News of further operations in this quarter may be soon expected.

The triumph of the Swedes in Pomerania has been of short duration. Marshal Mortier, collecting a force from the siege of Colberg, marched against the garrison of Stralsund on April 16th, and drove them back with considerable loss across the river Peene. The discomfiture of the Swedes was so complete, that their commander was induced to conclude an armistice with the French, upon humiliating conditions, among which was the cession of the isles of Usedom and Wollin. It is reported that the king of Sweden has refused to confirm the armistice; it is probable, however, that he finds himself under considerable embarrassment, the war not being agreeable to his people; and the hopes of any effectual aid to the confederacy from his exertions seem much to have subsided.

The Empress of Austria died in child bed on April 13th, leaving several children.

The great armies have remained in a state of inaction, which has occasioned much surprise and disappointment to eager politicians. It has been supposed that negotiations were pending, but no effects of that kind have appeared. The siege of Dantzic, fully covered by the position of the French army, has been pushed with vigour; and an attempt has been made to storm, which is said to have been repulsed with great loss, particularly to the Saxon and Polish auxiliaries. It seems uncertain whether the communication by sea is still open. In the meantime the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine have joined the army with a large body of the Imperial Guards; and on the other hand, reinforcements are arriving from all parts to Napoleon. Even Spain has been induced to send a considerable force, destined, it is said, to act in Germany.

On the Turkish frontier, General Michelson has taken by storm the fortress of Giurgewo and has crossed the Danube; and it is expected that he will form a junction with Czerni Georges, the Servian leader. The Russian fleet off Tenedos has made itself master of that island.

The President of the United States of North America has prolonged the suspension of the non-importation act till December next. Col. Burr has been again apprehended, and has undergone an examination before the chief justice of the United States, at Richmond, and given bail for his appearance for trial before the Federal Court.

It is reported that in St. Domingo the imperial government has been abolished, and a federal constitution formed, of which Christophe is the head.

The domestic politics of the past month have been almost solely confined to the general election, which after one of the shortest intervals ever known, has again filled the kingdom with its usual tumult. As might have been expected from the circumstances which produced the dissolution of parliament, many severe contests have taken place, and much alteration has appeared in the list of representatives chosen. We trust we shall not be considered as deviating from the line of impartiality, by recording, among the events of the time, that in this year

year of 1807, the revival of the cry *no popery*, and the danger of the church, has been employed for a political purpose, and has been found capable of inflaming the passions of the multitude, so as in many places to produce the effect expected from it. It is observable, however, that in the metropolis, which the same cry, in 1780, was near laying in ashes, the effects have been inconsiderable; although there were not wanting, even among the magistrates, persons who attempted to render it operative. In some towns disgraceful scenes of riot have taken place, which have fully proved that there still exists a spirit of fanaticism among the vulgar, which imposture and artifice may at any time call into action.

An address, dated May 20th, was published by several of the most respectable English Catholics to their Protestant fellow subjects containing irrefragable proofs of their holding no doctrines inimical to the civil government of this country.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The month which has elapsed has not been distinguished by any occurrence of interest in the mercantile world. The circumstance of General Craufurd's expedition being known to have gone to the Cape of Good Hope, makes it not so certain that the conquest of Lima is his object. His force is said to consist of three thousand men,—the reinforcements at the Cape will carry it at least to five thousand, which, we trust, will be found adequate to the accomplishment of its purpose. After what we have seen at Maida and Monte Video, we are justified in anticipating success from a body of British regulars, although their numbers may not be in proportion to those of their enemies.

It will be recollected that after waiting some time at Porto Prayo, in St. Jago, for Admiral Murray, General Craufurd proceeded without him. The Admiral reached St. Jago ten days after the General had sailed, and Craufurd's impatience was at that time a frequent topic of animadversion. But we may now discover a very substantial argument for General Craufurd's losing as little time as possible. The season was fast approaching in which he had to look for storms in the bleak latitudes of the Southern Ocean. The month of March is at the Cape, what September is in our climate, the precursor of winter. He appears to have called in his way at the River Plata, and report even fixes the 11th February, as the day when a communication took place between the two divisions of our force in that quarter; after which, General Craufurd is said to have proceeded with all possible expedition to the southward.

Lima was considered for some time past to have been the object of this expedition. Although we are not of the number of those who consider the possession of mines as a source of national wealth, we should deem the conquest of Lima a very valuable acquisition. The climate is salubrious, the soil luxuriant, and the country populous. These advantages are too solid to make it fail of being an important conquest to us, and the jealousy of our enemies, operating like the sanguine views of our young merchants, would magnify this importance in a tenfold degree. Possessed of the mines of Peru, we should appear to Buonaparte to have absorbed the treasures of the Universe. He would consider himself stripped of his best resources, while his imagination would continually picture the Western as vying with the Eastern Hemisphere, in pouring incalculable wealth into Britain. This impression, however erroneous, would have great weight with him, (who sees every thing with the eye of a Soldier) in the terms of a Treaty of Peace, and he would not hesitate to make a sacrifice on the Continent of Europe, that he might rescue Potosi from our grasp. While, therefore, we have no wish to see Peru permanently annexed to our colonial possessions, (which are already sufficiently extensive) we should congratulate the country on its conquest as affording a considerable equivalent at a general Peace.—On Buenos Ayres we place a higher value, and confess we should feel disappointed to see it restored to Spain—not that it is as yet a rich or cultivated country, but because it is an excellent field for the investment of capital. It combines three advantages of the greatest importance in a national view,—a healthy climate,

climate, a central situation in respect to our other colonies, and a navigation much more favourable as a nursery of seamen than that of the East or West Indies. These considerations are not foremost in the mind of the mercantile adventurer, but we trust they will be duly appreciated by Government. We have heard it often said, that the settlers who are the first to arrive at Buenos Ayres, cannot fail to succeed. Now we entertain quite a different opinion—we apprehend that very little money will be made there for several years, and that the first settlers will do little more than lay the basis of a fortune for their successors.

The perpetual delays which formerly prevailed in regard to the sailing of our convoys appear to be succeeded, we are happy to think, by a better system. Another East and West India convoy left the channel this month. By letters from the Leeward Islands we learn, that the first or great homeward convoy was to sail about the middle of April. This is the proper season, although by a strange fatality they have been kept, during the last two years, in the Islands till June. From Jamaica also, a large fleet may be expected at the same period.—Our Sugar market, mean time, continues completely overstocked, and planters have daily the mortification to see their produce sold far below the prime cost.

The trade with Holland is more open than might be imagined from the peremptory decrees which exist against it, but Hamburgh and the neighbouring ports are shut to the British markets. A regular and frequent correspondence by small packet boats is carried on between this country and Holland. Part of these packet-boats sail between Catwyk and Harwich, and part between Gravesend and Rotterdam. Both our Government and the Dutch feel the necessity of keeping up these channels of communication, equally for the sake of speedy intelligence, and for the convenience of passengers from one side of the water to the other. Rotterdam suffers less from the war than the rest of Holland. Amsterdam, Middelburgh, and the other ports, formerly the scenes of active industry, have much declined. In this country one part of the nation desires peace, while another and no inconsiderable part of it, are indifferent whether we have peace or war. But among the Dutch, things are very different. Every year of war sinks them deeper into misery, and peace is there the universal prayer.

The dissolution of Parliament has removed several mercantile members from their seats in the House of Commons. Enough, however, still remain to advocate the cause of commerce, and their success must always depend more on the solidity of their arguments, and the disposition of Ministers, than their own numbers, for not one-fifth part of the House of Commons are merchants. Were they even three times as numerous, their combination need not be feared. They have too many separate interests to coalesce for the attainment of any particular object. The sale price of coffee is as indifferent to the East India as that of tea is to the West India merchant. The views of the American and the Baltic trader are equally distinct; and the truth is, that in this immense metropolis each pursues a particular line, or rather a part of a particular line of business, without either knowing or caring how his neighbour in a different branch may be circumstanced.

Stocks are higher than last month. The Irish loan especially is a good bargain. We hear nothing of any intention on the part of the new Ministry to alter Lord Henry Petty's finance system. It has a good effect and deserves a fair trial.

The capture of Alexandria is of no value to our trade, but it may be useful as an equivalent in a treaty of peace with the Porte. We feel for the situation of our Mediterranean merchants, and anxiously wish an end to these hostilities—the interest both of Turkey and Britain is to cultivate peace with each other.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Consols	62½	
Reduced	63½	68
Omnium	11	
Irish Omnium	34½	
Exchequer Bills par. 3 prom.		

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, &c. for MAY, 1807; at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-Street, London.

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 600l. per Share, the Dividend for the half year to Christmas last was 18l. nett. clear of the property tax.

Swansea, 84l. dividing 5l. per Share, per Annum.

Grand Junction, Mortgage Bonds, 87l. 10s. bearing Interest at 5l. per Cent.

Ashton and Oldham Canal, 96l.

Peak-Forest, 58l.

Grand Junction, 90l.

Croydon, 60l.

Kennet and Avon original Shares, 20l.

New ditto, 2l. per share premium.

West India Dock Stock, 150l. dividing 10l. per cent. nett.

London Dock, 118l. per cent.

East India Dock, 123l.

Globe Insurance, 111l. per cent.

Rock Life Insurance, 2 to 4 shillings premium per share.

Golden Lane Brewery, 102l. per share.

Southwark Porter Brewery, 10l. per cent. premium.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY.

The late rains have had a most beneficial effect, and crops of every denomination, as well autumnal as spring, are in a most healthy and improving state. On some sorts of soils, particularly those which present baked and cracked surface, some gentle showers would yet assist vegetation, which has been in a slight degree, retarded by the late continued easterly winds. The best meadow and pasture lands promise a heavy crop, but on certain poor and churlish soils, the present appearance of the grass is but moderate. There is not, in general, more of the spring seed business left unfinished, than is usual at this period, and the lands intended for turnips appear in fine condition. A vast breadth of Swedish turnip, and thousand headed cabbage will be sown this year; of the latter, a gentleman in Bedfordshire has an experiment of thirty acres. The great improvement of paring and burning will be pursued this year to an unusual extent, not only in Lincolnshire and the fen countries, but in several districts where it has never been practised within memory.

The spring has been generally free from blight, excepting two or three mornings, since the 11th instant, when the early sown turnip plants and the radish tops were affected. The hop bine is every where luxuriant and promising. Mustard, and the seed crops have received much benefit from the late rains, as have the early planted potatoes: of this root, there will be a great spread this present year, and probably, as last, a large produce. The stock of corn in the country has been seldom greater in May, especially of wheat, notwithstanding the continued abundant supplies which have been sent to Mark-Lane. It is pleasing to report the unvarying and almost unalloyed prosperity of the agriculture of the Island, which seems to suffer no interruption, nor to be sullied with any complaint, but on the argument of *Tithes*; an unfortunate, and we are sorry to say, perpetual subject of dispute, heart-burning and complaint, in one quarter or other of the country.

Accounts continue to justify what has been said of the very large fall of lambs this year, with the addition, that there were never known more twins. Lord Somerville's Spanish flock has been remarkably successful. The prospect of keep from the rains, has raised the price of lean stock, but fat is said to be reasonable, if our late prices can be at all brought to agree with that term. Our import of store pigs, bacon and horses from Ireland, continues to encrease, and so demonstrate the growing prosperity of the sister island. One house within our knowledge, has imported from thence of late, twenty thousand sides of bacon.

Smithfield

Smithfield—Beef 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Mutton 4s. to 5s. Veal 4s. to 7s. 6d. Lamb 5s. to 7s. Pork 4s. to 6s. 6d. English Bacon 6s. to 6s. 4d. Irish 4s. 6d. to 5s. Fat 3s. 2d. per stone.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The warm weather which succeeded the heavy rains we had in the early part of the preceding month, has much improved the growth and appearance of the wheats, which stood well and look very promising. The spring corn and grass seeds recently sown are equally flourishing, and those crops which were top-dressed in the spring grow fast. In the fens, where the farmers have been much impeded by the rains, their spring sowing is finished, and the grain already above ground looks well.

Some winter tares on rich warm lands have been already cut, and in most situations are now nearly ready for the scythe. The young clovers are equally forward, and afford excellent keep for feeding sheep, ewes, and lambs.

The turnip fallows are generally in a state of great forwardness, and many acres are already sown with Swedish turnips; and those lands, both open and inclosed, which are to be fallowed for wheat, are every where broken up. The setting of potatoes has been this spring very general, and much land finished.

The meadows, although somewhat late, begin now to grow very fast; and the pastures in general afford a full bite to dairy and feeding stock, which have been for some time turned out. The late rapid improvement in the pastures and artificial grasses has caused a great demand for all kinds of live stock, which have considerably advanced in their value at the late fairs. Young fresh horses, both for the collar and saddle, were never at this season dearer or more in request. Sows and pigs, and small stores for the dairy, find a quick sale, being much wanted. The fat cattle market at St. Ives has been recently well supplied, and at reduced prices. The orchards in the inland and fen districts looked this spring beautiful, a fine blow, and very promising. The gardens are equally good, with a profusion of berry fruit.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	75	6	68	7	
Rye	47	8	36	6	
Barley	38	4	33	7	
Oats	27	8	26	0	
Beans	42	7	41	0	
Peas	49	7	41	10	
Oatmeal	43	6	21	7	
Bigg	—	—	28	2	

ERRATA.

- No. V. Page 473. l. 21. for *libri* read *liberi*.
 511. l. 31. for *complaints* read *compliments*.
 No. VI. Page 629. l. 28. for 8,1000 read 8100.
 620. l. 5. for *Philosophy* read *Philology*.

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